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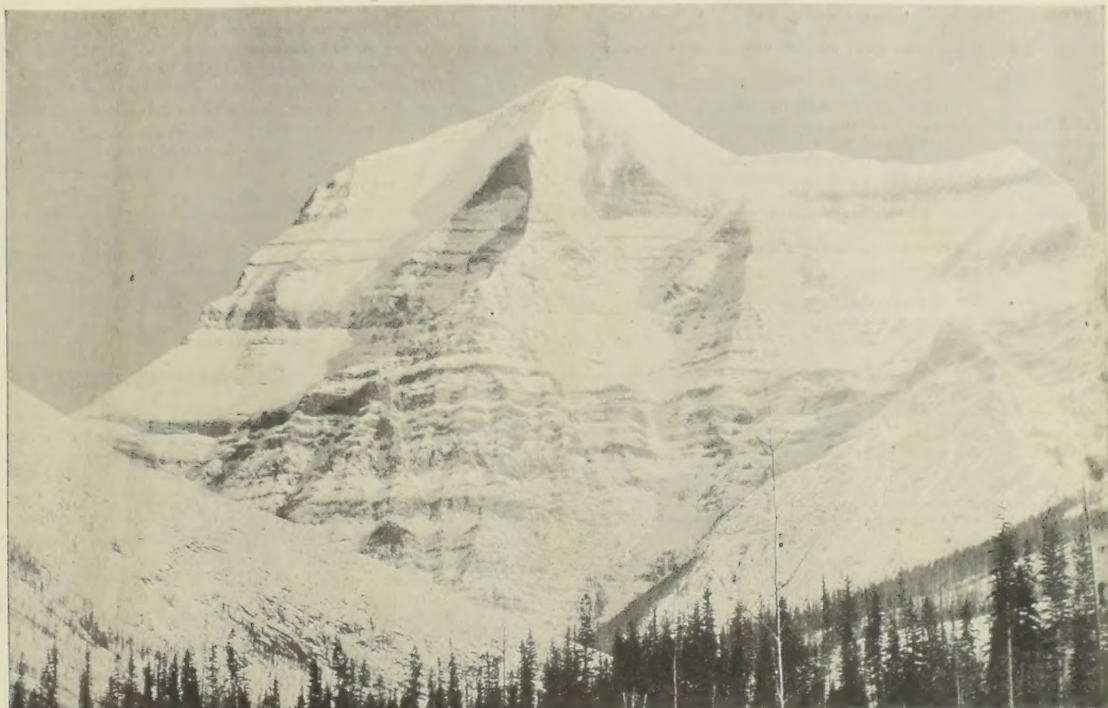
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CANADA

No. 770. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920. Vol. LX.

9^D WEEKLY

TWO FAMOUS PEAKS IN THE ROCKIES. (*See page 37.*)



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The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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STABILISING INFLUENCES.

THE significance of the splendid crop figures, already published, for the Dominion of Canada, is now beginning to be generally realised. During the last few days they have been recapitulated in the leading daily papers of the Mother Country, and attention has been directed to some of the important consequences which are likely to follow upon so fine a harvest. Wheat shows an increase of over 96,000,000 bushels over last year, oats of over 162,000,000 bushels, and barley of nearly 7,000,000 bushels.

For Canada itself the results of so good a crop will be far-reaching. Besides literally bringing grist to the mill of the farmers, it will go far towards placing business and financial conditions throughout the Dominion on a stable basis, and have an important influence on the rate of exchange. Its effects will be felt in every line of life, especially in the West, where there are so many distributing centres whose prosperity depends upon the success of the harvest. Its influence, however, will not be confined to the Dominion. An exportable surplus is assured, which should in time materially affect the price of foodstuffs throughout the world and be a very considerable factor in bringing about that fall in prices of which, according to Lord Beaverbrook on his return from his visit to Canada and the United States, we are now on the eve.

The wider such influences are, the better it will be for the world at large, which at the present moment is so urgently standing in need of greater production and greater stabilisation. It is not yet possible to estimate the value of the consultations which have taken place at the International Financial Conference at Brussels. In the very nature of the case the Conference has had many limitations, but in several respects it promises to bear useful fruit. The reports of the public sittings are not the only evidence by which its value is to be gauged. There have been many sectional deliberations, as well as private discussions, which should help towards bringing about better economic relationships between the various countries of the world. Special attention has been directed to the system of international commercial credits suggested by the Dutch delegate. The object of the scheme is to provide the exporters of one country with facilities for selling their goods to importers of another country; the credits thus granted being provided from a fund constituted from certain special taxes or other revenues allocated by the Government of the importing country. The proposal was favourably received by the Conference and was hailed as a guarantee that it would achieve some practical result. In outside financial circles, judgment is naturally suspended until the full details are available.

It appears, however, to be generally realised that the time has come when the various nations cannot do without lending each other mutual assistance. In that way nothing can be more promising for the general welfare of the world than the prosperity of one or more of these nations. In this respect Canada's bountiful harvest should be of general service.

— * * —

CANADA'S GOVERNMENT-OWNED FLEET.

THE fleet of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built in Canada of Canadian materials, is already one of the largest in the world operating under one house flag, and besides its 38 vessels now in operation has another 28 under construction. Upon another page will be found the account of a visit paid to the C.G.M.M. Canadian *Victor*, which arrived at Liverpool last week upon her maiden voyage. Much interest has been evinced in shipping circles in these Canadian-built vessels, and the general opinion expressed by the experts who took part in inspecting her was that in design, construction, and equipment she was fully up to the standard of similar vessels turned out from British yards. In the matter of accommodation for officers, men and engineer staff, indeed, she far exceeds Board of Trade requirements, both in regard to space and comfort—a fact which is likely to ensure the *Canadian Victor* and her sister ships attracting the best type of seafaring men.

Though specially designed to carry large quantities of all kind of freight, including meat, dairy products and fruit—in separate refrigerating chambers—the *Canadian Victor*, like several of her sisters, is provided with excellent accommodation for half a dozen passengers.

Inasmuch as the policy of the management of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine is to cater for Canada's export and import trade, not so much by competition with existing lines, as by opening up new avenues for direct trade to and from Canadian ports, it is interesting to note that it is proposed to allow this passenger accommodation to be at the service of representatives of Canadian manufacturers or traders, in order that they may, in certain cases, accompany their shipments and get into direct touch with importers and exporters in ports, especially in the Far East—with which Canada has hitherto had no direct steamship communication.

The fact that the Cunard Company in Europe and the Blue Funnel and British India S.N. Company in eastern ports, are acting in conjunction with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, will tend to ensure their efficient and remunerative management.

Altogether the result of this elaborate deliberately-thought-out policy of the Dominion Government in building and operating its own home-built fleet, will be watched with an intense interest not confined to Canada.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Washington Embassy.

Press cablegrams from Washington confirm the impression already given in other quarters, that the carrying out of Canada's intention for direct diplomatic representation there has been indefinitely postponed. There is general recognition of the fact that Canadian interests would undoubtedly be furthered by the presence of a Canadian representative at the British Embassy. Apart from the difficulty which seems to have been experienced in securing the acceptance of the appointment by one or other of the prominent Canadians whose names have been mentioned in connection with it, it is felt by many that the personality of the present British Ambassador makes the appointment less urgent than would otherwise have been the case. Sir Auckland Geddes' associations with Canada are so intimate that the interests of the Dominion will, without doubt, be well looked after by him.

There appears to us to be more soundness in that reason than in the other that is being put forward, viz., that if Canada is given separate representation at Washington, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa must be placed on a similar footing. None of those other Dominions has the same complexity of interests with the United States as has Canada.

* * *

New Brunswick General Election.

To-day a General Election is proceeding in New Brunswick. The last Provincial Legislature was elected on February 24, 1917, and resulted in the Liberal Government formed by the Hon. J. A. Murray on February 1 in that year being sustained by 27 to 21. In April, 1917, the present Premier, the Hon. Walter E. Foster, was appointed in the place of Mr. Murray, and his position seems to have been strengthened in the Legislature during the last three years. In his address to the electors, Mr. Foster promises increased assistance to agriculture, and vigorous support to hydro-electric development. He promises a Commission to organise and control the importation and distribution of alcoholic liquors from outside the Province. One paragraph of his address contains a promise "to enquire into the best methods of inducing immigration to the Province, and to make such arrangements with the other Maritime Provinces as will be conducive to this." In this connection it is interesting to note that on September 29 the office of the Agent-General for New Brunswick in London was closed; indeed, that position has not been filled up since the death of Mr. F. W. Sumner in November, 1919.

Neither New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia has done much to promote emigration from the United Kingdom in recent years, and it will be interesting to see whether Mr. Foster will, if sustained by the electorate, endeavour to carry out the much-talked-of scheme of uniting with Nova Scotia in maintaining an office in London, and spending money to wage the sort of successful immigration propaganda campaign which has attended the efforts of Ontario and British Columbia.

Since the late Legislature was dissolved the Opposition has elected a new leader, Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, who was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of the Hon. G. J. Clarke. In his address Mr. Baxter says his party will stand essentially for prudent administration of the resources of the Province, avoiding increase of the bonded debt for services which can be met out of the annual revenue, and for "increase of that revenue without imposing undue burdens upon any section of the people." Neither party is making any Federal questions an issue in the election, in which, indeed, personal records seem to be playing the most prominent part.

* * *

Saskatchewan's Fifteenth Birthday.

The Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, upon the 15th anniversary of the creation of that Province in September, 1905, as a part of the Dominion, was amply justified in saying that "its development has been pronounced, far exceeding the anticipation of the most sanguine prophets," inasmuch as the Province now leads all the other eight Provinces which make up the Federated Dominion, in its production of wheat.

When the Province was formed, its population was less than 250,000; in 1911 it had grown to 492,432; and at the quinquennial census in 1916 it was 647,835. Seventy-five per cent. of the population is on the land, and the total value of agricultural production last year was \$397,000,000, which means that Saskatchewan, with one-tenth of the population of the Dominion, produced one-fifth of the agricultural wealth. According to the latest official 1920 crop estimates, Saskatchewan has produced 136,808,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 89,994,000 last year and 31,799,198 bushels in 1905; of oats, 173,000,000 bushels, compared with 112,157,000 last year and 16,653,681 bushels in 1905; and of barley, 11,640,000 bushels, compared with 8,971,000 last year. A notable development has been flax growing, 92,888,000 bushels of flax seed having been produced this year, which is not, however, a record for the Province.

Some idea of the future possibilities of Saskatchewan, both as to population and production, is obtained from the fact that there are estimated to be 94,000,000 acres of land suitable for cropping, of which as yet only 17,000,000 acres have been broken. Its railways have now a mileage of 6,149, compared with 1,552 in 1905. It now contains six flourishing cities besides the capital, Regina, viz., Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Swift Current, and Weyburn, all of them important distributing centres.

* * *

Bolshevist Activities.

According to cabled reports which have reached this country, Bolshevist agents are attempting to make their influence felt in new directions in Canada. They are said to be busily spreading revolutionary propaganda in the lumber camps, railway construction works, and other similar centres of industry where there is a considerable proportion of foreigners. The authority of the field secretary of the Shantymen's Christian Association is given to these reports. He states that, securing employment as cooks, lumber jacks, bushmen and clerks, these Bolshevist agents, after gaining the confidence of ignorant foreigners, use every opportunity of spreading their nefarious teachings, and doing their best to create unrest.

The official in question states that the agents are evidently employed by some organisation possessed of unlimited funds, and therefore they are the more difficult to deal with. So far, however, the Canadian authorities have been successful in their efforts to counteract such undesirable propaganda, and to stamp out the revolutionary doctrines which it is thus attempted to spread. We have little doubt that now that their attention has been called to this new danger they will take adequate steps to deal with it in its turn.

* * *

Liquor Referendum.

A great deal of interest is being taken in Great Britain in the forthcoming temperance referendum in Scotland. In consonance with the applications made, practically every area in that country will vote on the question of a reduction or an extinction of licences in its own ward or district. Even if "no licence" is very generally carried, the result will be far from prohibition for Scotland; but the local option results will furnish a very good idea of the trend of public opinion there and its probable operation in the near future.

Canada, of course, is already much further advanced in this direction, and the referenda to be taken on the 25th of this month in Nova Scotia, and in the Prairie Provinces are correspondingly more far-reaching in their scope. On that date the people of those Provinces will decide for themselves for or against the continuance of the importation of liquor into their individual Provinces. Elsewhere in this issue the procedure is described in detail.

These are the first referenda to be taken under the Act passed at the beginning of the present year by the Dominion Parliament. Under it, a Provincial Legislature must first pass a resolution asking the Dominion to take a plebiscite in its Province on the question. This is done at the expense of the Dominion Government; and if the plebiscite shows over 50 per cent. of the people of the Province in favour of prohibiting the importation by

private individuals for beverage purposes, the law will then be proclaimed for the Province.

The verdict of those particular Provinces is being awaited with great interest throughout the Dominion.

Fire Prevention Day.

By special proclamation of the Governor-General, to-day has been set apart as "Fire Prevention Day" in Canada.

This observation has been arranged with the object of impressing upon the people of the Dominion the necessity for taking the greatest precautions against fire. The desirability of such a step is shown by the fact that in Canada during the past decade more than 2,600 persons have lost their lives, and property valued at approximately \$200,000,000—not including the many millions of dollars' worth of merchantable timber and immature growth destroyed by forest fire—has been destroyed by fire.

At least 75 per cent. of the fires which occur, it has been shown by reliable statistics, originate either directly or indirectly through inexcusable ignorance and neglect, and are therefore preventable. It is held that the exercise of reasonable prudence and proper carefulness on the part of responsible individuals would reduce losses by fire in Canada to the comparatively insignificant proportions of losses in other countries.

To-day, therefore, it is recommended that householders throughout the Dominion should inspect carefully their dwellings and their surroundings, and remove all likely causes of fires or dangerous factors; that hotels, theatres, asylums, hospitals, and other institutional buildings should be inspected; that fire drills should be held in schools and special instruction in fire prevention be given to school children, Boy Scouts, etc.; that operators of lumber camps, settlers, campers, hunters, and others should acquaint themselves with the regulations against fire; and, generally, that emphasis should be laid on the national importance of safeguarding life and property from loss by fire.

Attracting Tourists.

Canada possesses many features which attract tourists, and will continue to do so in increasing measure as time goes on. In British Columbia, the beauties of the Pacific coast, of the Rockies and Selkirk, and of the many fine rivers of the Province are a source of wonder and delight. In the East as a whole the scenery is of a highly attractive character, while in Ontario and Quebec the Great Lakes and other waters present an added charm.

To the visitor from Europe, Canada's greatest lack is relics of antiquity. As a background to the Canada of to-day, of course, there are still scattered reminders of that Canada of yesterday, when the Red Indian was the monarch of all he surveyed. But, after all, antiquity is a relative term. Eastern Canada in particular possesses many historical features, reminiscent of the early days of French and British rule. The atmosphere of Old Quebec, for instance, is richly charged with romance, and it is every year the Mecca of thousands of visitors. It is estimated that \$7,500,000 was spent in the city by tourists during June, July, and part of August of this year. It is surely time that other Canadian centres with historical associations were looking after their interests in this direction, even on material grounds.

We notice that in Kingston, the old capital of Upper Canada, which claims to be second only to Quebec in historical interest, an effort is being made to cater for tourists on a better scale than at present. Similar enterprise might well be shown elsewhere.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, are gazetted second lieutenants, with effect from June 5, 1920, but with seniority from June 5, 1919:—Corps of Royal Engineers: George Donald Stephen Adams; Unattached List for the Indian Army: William Innes Drynan.

Mr. J. Vernon McKenzie has been appointed editor of *MacLean's Magazine*, to succeed Mr. T. B. Costain, who has resigned to accept a responsible editorial post with the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. McKenzie, who was formerly associate editor of *MacLean's Magazine*, has been for the past year Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. E. V. Lucas on their Work and their Money.

Giving his impressions, in the *Times*, of a visit to the United States, Mr. E. V. Lucas has the following to say about the Americans:—

"I have never been able to get rid of the idea that every one I have met in America, no matter how grave a senior, instead of being really and self-consciously in the thick of life, is only getting ready to begin. Perhaps this is due in part to the pleasure—the excitement almost—which American business men—and all Americans are business men—take in their work. They not merely do it, but they enjoy doing it, and they watch themselves doing it. They seem to have a knack of withdrawing aside and observing themselves as from the stalls, not without applause. In other words, they dramatise continually. Now, one does not do this when one is old—it is a childish game—and it is another proof that they are younger than we, who do not enjoy our work, and indeed, most of us, are ashamed of it, and want the world to believe that we live like the lilies on private means.

"Similarly, many Americans seem, when they talk, to be two persons: one the talker, and the other the listener charmed by the quality of his discourse. There is nothing detrimental in such duplicity. Indeed, I think I have a very real envy of it. But I have no envy of the American man's inability to 'loaf and invite his soul' as his great democratic poet was able to do. I think that this unfamiliarity with armchair life is a misfortune. That article of furniture, we must suppose, is for older civilisations, where men have either, after earning the right to recline, taken their ease gracefully, or have inherited their fortune and are partial to idleness. It consorts ill with those who are still either continually and restlessly in pursuit of the dollar or are engaged in the occupation of watching dollars automatically arrive.

"One of the things, I take it, for Americans to learn is how to transform money into a friend. So many men who ought to be quietly rejoicing in their riches seem still to be anxious and acquisitive; so many men who have become suddenly wealthy seem to be allowing their gains to ruin their happiness. For the nation's good nearly everyone, I fancy, has too much money."

FOCH AND CANADIAN CAVALRY.

Major-General Seely, in addressing 200 officers and men of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade at Toronto, read a letter from Marshal Foch, in which he recalled how, in March and April, 1918, the Brigade had, by "a magnificent performance and unconquerable dash," restored the situation. "Please be my interpreter to your valiant old comrades-in-arms of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade," concluded the Marshal, "in telling them of my admiration of them and my pride in having had them under my command."

Lord Beaverbrook, on returning last week from his tour in Canada and the United States, said Canada was abounding in prosperity and the outlook was promising in every way.

The C.P.O.S. *Corsican*, which landed passengers from Canada at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, had on board Mr. Charles McInnes, a lecturer from Calgary. Mr. McInnes, although blind, had travelled all the way unaccompanied, and during the voyage across the Atlantic became quite familiar with the ship, and was able to find his way about without aid. Also on the steamer was Mr. S. E. Percival, of Toronto, who has brought over 1,000 different samples of dairy produce from Ontario for the Dairy Exhibition in London this month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 8s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FORBETH.—At Vancouver, B.C., on September 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Alec. J. Forsyth—a son.
HAWK.—At Norwood, Winnipeg, on September 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hanna (née Mattie Todd)—a daughter.
JEEVES.—On October 1, at the Cathedral Rectory, St. John's, Newfoundland, the wife of the Rev. Canon L. L. Jeeves, of a daughter.
LE SUEUR.—On September 23, at Sarnia, Ontario, to Janie, wife of Capt. N. L. Le Sueur and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Turle, Hinchhead—a son.
PORTER.—At Vancouver, B.C., on September 23, Lizzie I. H. Paterson, the wife of John Stormont Porter, of a daughter.
RAMSEY.—On September 29, to Col. and Mrs. C. W. P. Ramsey, of Montreal—a daughter.
SMITH.—At Kerriidae, Vancouver, on September 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith (née Dot Fleming)—a son.
WILSON.—At Calgary, Alberta, on September 16, to Mr. John Wilson and Mrs. Wilson (née Jean Haldy Morrison)—a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOOTE-HALLOW.—On September 16, at St. George's Church, London, Ontario, by Canon Sage, assisted by the Rev.—Luscombe, John Leslie Foote, younger son of Mrs. and the late Mr. S. Foote, of Wandsworth, and Simcoe, Ontario, to Muriel Annie Hallow, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. B. Hallow, of Burlington.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH.—On September 9, in Toronto, Thomas Risley Griffith, late Administrator of the Government of Seychelles, and of St. Kitts-Nevis, W.I.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Prime Minister in the Eastern Townships of Quebec—The Bye-Election—The Tariff Commission.

MONTREAL, September 24.

THE Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, has been making a short tour of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec this week, and your correspondent happened to follow in his wake. There was evidently some sort of uncertainty prevailing in the Premier's mind as to how he might be received, for the Conscription Act had led to a good deal of abuse being levelled against him. However, this meeting with the people dissipated that uncertainty, for the tour was a triumphal one in every way.

It is true that Mr. Meighen has not the presence and the personal magnetism of a Laurier or of a Macdonald, but he has tact and grit, force of character, and decision written in his face, and when he gets warmed up in a political talk or debate, is most fluent. It was noticeable in these three days how much more fluent he was when speaking from a political platform than when he was receiving a mayoral address. He is essentially a man for dealing with facts and business, and probably that is what this country calls for at this moment more than anything else. At one time these Eastern Townships used to be made up of English stock, but the French-Canadian cult

doubtedly hold out as their goal the reversal of the system of government in this country. Therefore," he added, "the addition of those groups to the Farmers' party constitutes that party the most formidable opposition of the Government, and I ask you to picture to yourselves what would happen if that group should be in control."

Toronto Bans an Irish Meeting.

The city of Toronto has decided to prevent Canadian Sinn Feiners from holding a convention in the Queen City. The Self-Determination League of Ireland have for some time been planning to meet there, but at a meeting of 5,000 men this week, mostly veterans, it was declared by an unanimous voice that this meeting should, and would not be permitted to take place in the loyal city of Toronto. Mayor Church has taken the matter up with the police, and has advised them to notify the owners of the Labour Temple—engaged for the meeting—that a breach of the peace may ensue if it is held. In a letter to the secretary of the Army and Navy Veterans, the Mayor writes: "The Self-Determination League and the Sinn Fein leaders have declared that a state of war exists between the Mother Country and their organisation. If this is so, then there is only one side for loyal citizens to take, and that is to come to the united help of the British Empire as happened during the war." The meeting has now been definitely banned by the Chief of Police.

The Bye-Elections.

The United Farmers suffered a bad collapse down in the Maritime Provinces when the Hon. F. B. McCurdy and the Hon. R. W. Wigmore swept their respective constituencies by immense majorities. The whole power of their organisation was placed at the disposal of Capt. Dickson in Mr. McCurdy's division of Truro, and in addition the returned men were appealed to to support the Opposition candidate. But the attempt to overturn the Meighen administration before it has had an opportunity of making good, failed and failed badly.

Following are some of the comments on these bye-elections:

Toronto Globe (Liberal)—"These Ministerial bye-elections created little interest throughout the country. In two specially-selected constituencies newly-appointed Ministers were asked to hold seats won by a majority of 8,000, and by acclamation, respectively. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Meighen can scarcely take much consolation from the returns. Mr. Meighen will, however, shortly have a much more satisfactory opportunity of testing the position of his Government with the electorate of the Dominion. The old Conservative constituency of East Elgin, Ontario, will furnish a better estimate of the sentiments of the general public than the two hand-picked regions which Ministers held by decreased majorities."

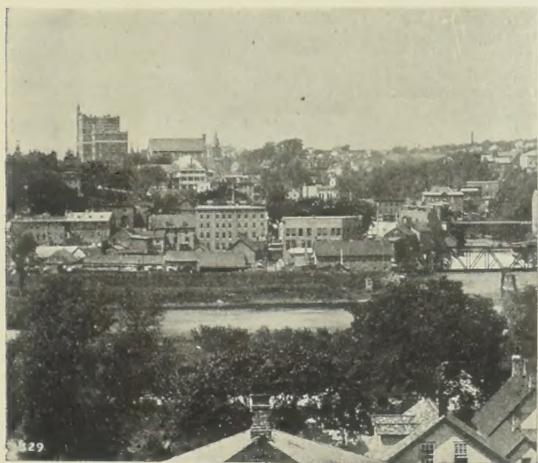
Montreal Gazette (Government)—"The victory... may not be significant of the general feeling towards the Government, but it is encouraging surely to those who believe in the principles and policy for which that Government stands... The result of yesterday's elections is a tribute to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen. He has mounted the first hurdle, has the courage and the cause to mount others, and from this primary success may take hope to give to Canada some years of stable government and sensible administration."

St. John Standard (Government)—"In the election of Hon. Mr. Wigmore, the Maritime Provinces have given Mr. Mackenzie King his answer in no unmistakable terms."

Le Canada (French Liberal)—"If we have one regret, it is that this double election, carefully prepared, will serve as an excuse to Mr. Meighen to tighten his hold on his usurped powers. But if the result means anything, let Mr. Meighen dare to call a general election."

G.W.V.A. in Nova Scotia.

"With regard to the future of the Association," said the Dominion Secretary, Mr. G. W. McNeil, at the annual convention of the G.W.V.A. in Nova Scotia this week, "There are a few calamity howlers, but it would be better to scuttle the ship than admit inability. There is abso-



SHERBROOKE, THE CHIEF CENTRE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF QUEBEC.

of the cradle has won the day and thrown the majority their way. In a dozen towns visited within a radius of fifty miles of Sherbrooke, the streets were bedecked, work was suspended for an hour or two, and citizens flocked to the station and the Town Hall to welcome the Premier, who was accompanied by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice. Mrs. Meighen, who links the Premier up with the Province by owning Granby, Quebec, as her natal place, also travelled with the party. In the numerous civic addresses offered, one note was predominant, that being the assertion that here in this region the two races dwell side by side with the utmost goodwill and amicable understanding. Also it was frequently reiterated that in no part of Canada was there such general prosperity and content.

Throughout the day and at the civic receptions there was no mention of politics, but at a public meeting held at Sherbrooke at night, and also at Granby the following evening, the Premier dealt with the tariff issue. He brought out the fact that the Farmers' party is committed to a Free-Trade policy, and argued that it is also playing with the radical elements of the country which seek to overthrow the established order of things. "I do not say that the Farmers' party want to overturn responsible government," declared the Premier, "but, I do say that many of those with whom they have aligned themselves in the cities of Winnipeg and Vancouver un-

lutely no evidence of stagnation. The association has a past of successful achievement; it possesses a great organisation; it has men of brain power, and it holds the goodwill of the people. What more is necessary but our own efforts? " Among the resolutions passed by the Provincial Executive was one calling on the community to make the greatest possible effort to restore the discharged soldier to a status in life which he would have enjoyed but for the war.

McGill University.

Within a few weeks a financial "drive" is to be instituted on behalf of McGill University, when an effort will be made to raise five million dollars in order to place the institution on a sound financial basis. Improvement of the staff salaries is very much needed, and there is also much to be done in the way of furnishing new equipment and apparatus. With this fact in mind, the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, will leave early next month for a tour of the leading Canadian cities, in each of which he will present the claims of McGill. Another purpose of this tour will be the establishment of a *liaison* between the university and former graduates, and it is also hoped to encourage post-graduate study at McGill by graduates of other institutions throughout the Dominion.

The Tariff Commission.

The Tariff Commission which entered upon its functions recently at Winnipeg, has not thus far produced any startling facts, and in general very little argument or evidence has been forthcoming in favour of any sweeping change. The various organisations, such as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Boards of Trade, and the Farmers' organisations, are presenting their views before the Commission, which at present consists of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, their colleague the Hon. S. F. Tolmie being absent on account of illness. At the moment the Commission is on the Pacific coast, but it is expected that the Farmers' demonstration will be made at the prairie towns of Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Brandon next month. Thus far Labour has not shown its hand.

OBITUARY.

At Scotstoun, P.Q.—Mrs. MacLeod, wife of the pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

At Montreal.—Mr. Thomas Kirby (96), at one time manager of the old Commercial Bank and later of the Merchants Bank of Canada, retiring in 1898; Mr. William T. Whitehead (56), president of Whitehead, Winans, Ltd., and well known in the textile trade.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. Mary Margaret Belcourt (*née* Haycock), wife of Senator Belcourt.

At Toronto.—Mr. Ebenezer Hood (72), a native of Aylesbury, who went to Canada in 1885, and was a well known knit goods manufacturer; Mr. Hadleigh E. Bond (on September 27), head of the wholesale clothing firm of Bond & Co.; Mr. Robert Moon, for the last 26 years agent of the Dominion Guarantee Accident and Insurance Co. in this city.

At Brockville.—Mr. F. W. Strong (83), who was regarded as the farnie of co-operative dairying in Ontario.

At Fernie, B.C.—Mr. J. W. Dell (80), while en route from Toronto to Nelson.

At Vancouver.—Capt. M. H. Parry, M.C., who enlisted in the 50th Bn. in 1915, when over 40, and was badly wounded on the Somme.

At Chase, B.C., near Kamloops.—The Hon. W. F. Aylmer, son of the seventh Lord Aylmer.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

In last week's Weekly Orders, the revised scales of pay and allowances for officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy, with effect from July 1, 1920, were promulgated. Officers of the R.C.N. may obtain copies of the regulations on applying to the Naval Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

It is also announced that the Canadian Government require the services of a warrant engineer of the Royal Navy to be lent to do duty for two years in H.M.C.S. *Aurora*. Applications from officers volunteering for this appointment should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty as soon as possible through the usual Service channels.

335115 Sig. R. A. Dunbar, 16th Bde., C.F.A. (N. Russia), and 888525 Pte. B. G. L. Butt, 46th Bn., have been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field (*London Gazette* Supplement, September 27).

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

Presentation to Lady Drummond.

The close of the splendid work of the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, and the disbanding of a faithful committee, was marked by the presentation, last Monday, to the President, Lady Drummond, by the committee and the manager, of a beautiful silver salver. Below the badge of the Club appears the inscription: "To Lady Drummond, President of the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, with the sincere appreciation and regard of the Committee and Manager," while the facsimile signatures of the members of the committee are also engraved on the salver.

The presentation was made by the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, first Vice-President, to whom the Club was greatly indebted for the generous loan of her handsome house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, as the mother-house of the Maple Leaf Club. Mrs. Greville, in presenting the salver to Lady Drummond, said: "You are the Maple Leaf Club. You began it; you built it up step by step; you found the funds; you did everything; and we know that in every home in Canada your name is a household word."

Lady Drummond's Tribute.

Lady Drummond, in a graceful and eloquent reply, said she felt strongly that the thanks and the credit were to many who had worked untiringly for the Maple Leaf Club from the time of its inception in 1915 until the work was finished, and in accepting the beautiful gift she accepted it in a representative capacity. Lady Drummond paid a high tribute to the honorary officers and the committee, mentioning especially the honorary secretary, Mr. Perceval Ridout, who filled the office throughout the whole period of the Club's existence; Mr. Robert Lindsay, of Montreal; Mr. A. L. Nunn, hon. treasurer; the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, who was such a generous friend to the Club; Lady Perley; Mrs. Rudyard Kipling; Mr. John Kemp; and the representatives of the Ontario Government, which gave magnificent help to the Maple Leaf Club.

Lady Drummond further said she could have wished that it had been in the power of the Dominion Government to recommend for honours some of those who had done such extraordinary service in the cause of the fighting men. "For reasons which, if we knew them fully," she said, "we might consider left it no choice, Canada no longer allows such recognition to be given to the civilian soldiers of the Empire."

The official visitors' book containing the autographs of distinguished visitors to the Club, including their Majesties the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, has been presented by the committee to the hon. secretary, Mr. Ridout, suitably inscribed.

In closing the work of the Maple Leaf Club generous gifts have been made to the Duchess of Connaught Memorial Hostel, and to the Victoria League, from the balance left after the Club work was completed.

From 1915-1919 the total number of beds occupied was 565,830; total number of meals served, 1,952,891; total number of buildings occupied, 14 houses and 2 huts; total number of Canadians met by Overseas Forces Reception Committee, 878,498.

SALVATION ARMY EMIGRANTS.

Among the passengers by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain*, which sailed from Liverpool last week, was a party of settlers going to Canada under the direction of the Salvation Army. Lt.-Col. Taylor, of the Army's Emigration Department, was in charge. Lt.-Col. Robert Perry, who has just relinquished the editorship of the British *War Cry* to take up charge of the Army publications in Toronto, was also with the party, which included ex-Service men and their families, women going to domestic service, wives and children of men who had emigrated earlier in the year, and a number of boys from 11 to 16 years going to the Army's Reception Home in Toronto pending suitable homes being found for them with Canadian farmers.

So great has been the demand for places in the Army's next party (*Empress of Britain*, October 27), which is to proceed to the extreme West, that, it is announced, an additional special car has had to be commissioned for the railway journey.

Agriculture will be Canada's basic industry for years to come, declared the Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, in opening the Renfrow Fair.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that M. Paderewski has received "news that he has literally struck oil, for oil has been discovered on the vast estate which he owns in Canada, and it is also reported that a vein of gold has been found."

The Government has dismissed the appeal against the increase in railway rates of 40 per cent. (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The Railway Commission was asked to make further enquiries into the alleged discrimination in rates between East and West Canada.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

IN In Central Alberta and Saskatchewan—Jasper and Wainwright Parks.

By "Canada's" Special Representative

BEFORE arriving at Jasper on August 31 we had a splendid view of Mount Robson (13,060 ft.), the highest peak of the Rockies—a great glittering mass of snow-crowned rock, so far, I believe, only three times climbed by man—a veritable giant among a crowd of but slightly lower peaks, most of them some 10,000 ft. high.

Our visit to Jasper Park was the introduction to some of the varied interests and attractions of Central Alberta. This great upland "playground" is one of the largest, if not the largest, on the North American Continent, being 4,400 miles in extent, and it is, to an increasing degree, becoming a summer resort not only of Albertans but of others from much farther afield. As yet the accommodation is mainly confined to tents, but the erection of a hotel near the station is contemplated.

This region has many associations with the pioneer adventurers of Western Canada, and its character has been wisely retained so as to be in keeping with its traditions.

wan River. High on the bank stands the noble pile of the Provincial Parliament Buildings. On the south side, formerly known as Strathcona, is the principal residential section, and here is the University of Saskatchewan, already comprising a number of handsome blocks of buildings which are being gradually added to in order to meet new demands in respect of numbers and efficiency. Edmonton has a unique advantage in being built on a coal-field. It is not generally known that Alberta is estimated to contain 85 per cent. of the coal resources of Canada and 17 per cent. of the coal resources of the world.

A fresh and refreshing feature of our visit to Edmonton was the presentation and unfurling of a flag given by the children of our London Edmonton to the school children of Alberta's capital, "to commemorate," says an accompanying shield, "the victorious conclusion of the Great War, 1914-1919, and in admiration of the valour and bravery of the Canadian soldiers who fought in it." It was an experience not readily to be forgotten—the sight of



BUFFALOES IN THE BUFFALO PARK, WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.

It is hemmed in by a fine series of ranges and peaks, among which, from beside the Indian totem pole outside the station, one can see the bright-hued Pyramid Mountain, Whistler's Mountain, Roche Bonhomme, with its curiously real face of an old man, Mount Hardisty, and Mount Edith Cavell, a beautiful snow-clad mountain, last seen flushed with the most delicate rose and gold as it was touched by the rays of the setting sun. The principal river of Jasper Park is the Athabaska. There are many beautiful little lakes within its borders—the present "tent city" is beside Lac Beauvert—which reflect the surrounding mountains amid the brilliant greens and purples of their waters. Another feature of Jasper Park within convenient reach by motor or democrat is Maligne Canyon, where the tumbling and swirling waters of the stream have worn the limestone rocks into a deep gorge. Within its wide confines Jasper Park holds countless other charms for the would-be explorer, whether on foot or on pony, while for the geologist, the botanist, and the lover of birds or beasts it is full of interest.

On the occasion of our visit to the park we were received by the superintendent, Col. S. Maynard Rogers, who has won many honours both on active service and on the rifle range. While under his guidance we were introduced to two novelties—one a buffalo barbecue luncheon, the meat being roasted in the open air on a long iron spit, and the other, the Edmonton *Journal* Newsboys' Band, a creditable musical organisation in which Mr. M. R. Jennings, the managing editor of that newspaper, takes a deep and kindly interest.

From Jasper we travelled during the night to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, a prosperous city of 65,000 inhabitants. The business portion of the city, with its numerous fine offices and stores, is on the north side of the Saskatche-

those 14,000 to 15,000 children gathered in the open air round the flagstaff in front of the G.W.V.A. memorial hall, and the sound of their cheers as the Union Jack, after some coaxing, was unfurled by Lady Burnham. An admirably phrased and delivered speech of acknowledgment was made by E. H. Gowan, Premier of the Boys' Parliament, a commendable institution in connection with the schools of the city.

Our other functions at Edmonton included a luncheon at the University, at which Dr. H. M. Tory, the President (who, it will be remembered, acted in that capacity in connection with the Khaki University when the Canadian troops were overseas), delivered a telling Imperialistic address; a Women's Press Club luncheon to the ladies of the party; tea at the Country Club, where there is one of the best golf courses in Canada; and a dinner given by the Provincial Government.

At the last-mentioned function the Premier (the Hon. Charles Stewart) spoke of the needs of Alberta in the shape of both men and money. As regards the former, he emphasised that they preferred agriculturists from the Old Country, because they wished to maintain the Anglo-Saxon traditions. Alluding to the fact that some of the British investments in Canada in the past had been rather unsatisfactory, he pointed out that the British were not the only investors who had suffered through an inflation of real estate values. A lesson, he declared, had been learned, and if it was within the ability of the powers that be, never again would the same thing happen.

From Edmonton we travelled eastward—through a long stretch of rolling land, with rich grass and frequent bluffs of poplar and other trees—to Wainwright, a go-ahead little town of 1,200 inhabitants, the centre of a good ranching and mixed farming district. We saw something of the

conditions under which this farming is carried on by calling on some of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Wainwright. One of these was Mr. Harry Mabey, an old rancher, who has turned to mixed farming, and who, besides having 800 acres under crop, specialises in horses and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Another, Mr. Richard Aykroyd, proved an old acquaintance, having been over in London for the Festival of the Empire in 1911 in connection with the G.T.P. immigration campaign. On his 1,200 acres he not only grows good crops but keeps some nice Herefords. He is paying special attention to the growing of trees for wind screens and other purposes. We also called on Mr. S. Brassard, one of a number of French-Canadian farmers who have recently found their way into the neighbourhood from Quebec. The crops in the district this season are the best for four years.

Next we motored over the virgin prairie to the Buffalo Park just outside Wainwright—said to be not only the greatest wild animal conservation park but the largest fenced area in the world—extending to over 160 square miles and having more than 100 miles of fencing. In our honour, a large herd of buffalo, another of elk, and some moose, were rounded up. The nucleus of the collection of buffalo was the herd of 631 purchased from Michael Pablo,

River, is the distributing centre for a great agricultural district—in this neighbourhood the crop is lighter than usual this year. It is also the chief educational centre of the Province, being the seat of the University of Saskatchewan and an agricultural college, as well as of a normal college and other fine schools. In an interesting address at the University, Principal Murray roused the Imperial Press delegates to enthusiasm with an account of the educational system of the Province, and especially the work done by the University in the direction of domestic and household science. Saskatoon's growth has been exceptionally rapid. It was incorporated as a village in 1901, as a town in 1903, and as a city in 1906; to-day it has a population of about 30,000. Its prosperity is reflected in its appearance. Its residential quarter is connected with its business section on the opposite side of the river by several fine bridges. In the evening, from the garden of Mr. W. F. Herman, the proprietor of several local newspapers, we saw a wonderful prairie sunset, lighting up the sky behind the city with the most beautiful and delicate colours.

That night we left for Winnipeg, where we were the guests at a Canadian club luncheon, at which one of the speakers—Mr. Percival Marshall, chairman of the British Trade and Technical Journals Association—put in a strong



BINDERS AT WORK NEAR PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

of Montana, in 1907, for \$250 per head. To-day it numbers nearly 5,000 head.

For several years experiments have been carried on at the Park in the production from hybrids obtained by the crossing of the buffalo with domestic cattle, of an animal called the cattalo. This animal is held to provide a hide which is at once pliable, durable and warm, and meat which, though not exactly choice, is superior to much produced in the northern part of the Prairie Provinces, to be particularly robust, and to be a splendid grazer. The whole experiment, which is yet in its initial stages, is declared by the Director of Park Animals to hold promise of very considerable economic value, especially for that part of Canada including the sub-Arctic forests and the ranges of the barren lands immediately to the north.

The good people of Wainwright not only extended to us hospitality at the hands of the local I.O.D.E., but presented us with some palatable wild duck—the product of the first day of the season—for our dinner on the trains.

Considerable interest is being taken locally in recent discoveries of oil and natural gas some miles to the west of Wainwright—of which something is likely to be heard in the Mother Country before very long.

September 3 we spent in visiting the two centres of Northern and Central Saskatchewan—Prince Albert and Saskatoon respectively.

Prince Albert, which has a population of about 9,000, is prettily situated on the Saskatchewan River, with many fine residences on the rising ground to the south. One of its chief features is its setting of trees. The excellent mixed farming country which it taps and supplies is of a pleasing park-like character, with plenty of poplar bluffs and groves, which contain a species of wild pea exceptionally useful for winter feed. In the course of our motor ride out to Red Deer Hill—where we were welcomed by Mr. Andrew Knox, M.P.—we saw many evidences of farming prosperity.

Saskatoon, on the banks of the South Saskatchewan

plea for greater publicity in the Old Country for Canada's needs, especially as regards money.

In the evening, before leaving for Northern Ontario, we had again to pay a regretful farewell to some of our shepherd friends of the Canadian Press—Mr. J. W. Dafoe, of the *Manitoba Free Press*, Mr. M. R. Jennings, of the *Edmonton Journal*, and Lt.-Col. E. A. McPherson, M.P.P., of the *Portage la Prairie Graphic*.

R. J. A.

(To be continued.)

Other photographs appear on the front and centre double-pages.

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LOCATING SEALS BY AEROPLANE AND WIRELESS.

The announcement contained in a recent cable from the Hon. R. A. Squires, Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, who is at present in England, to the Hon. W. P. Conker, acting Premier and Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the effect that two "S.S." type dirigible airships have been secured from the British Government for use in the seal fisheries here, has created (says a St. John's correspondent) a profound impression upon the large proportion of the island's population, which is vitally interested in this industry.

The object of introducing airships with trained observers into the service of the seal fishery is to locate the patches of seals early in the month of March, and, having located them, to keep track of their movements and to advise the captains of the sealing steamers of the locations from day to day of these patches. It may be also possible for the observer to acquaint the steamer captains of the ice conditions from time to time, and thus assist them to reach the seals by the easiest and quickest route. Sealing steamers are all equipped with wireless apparatus, which could be used for this purpose.

* * *

Of 5,700 returned soldiers who were assisted by the Dominion Government to establish themselves in Alberta, more than 98 per cent. are succeeding.

Dr. Philippe Roy says the scheme for the foundation of a home for Canadian students in Paris is making great headway, and is already assured of success.

ORGANISED LABOUR IN CANADA.

Mr. Meighen on the Worker's Status and Responsibilities.

In his address at the opening of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, recently held at Windsor, Ontario, the Prime Minister of the Dominion (the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.) dealt as follows with the position of organised labour.

LABOUR organisations as a national institution have existed as going concerns for about twenty years on this continent. In all that time their aims and their activities have altered somewhat, but on the whole they have altered very little. . . . To put the central purposes of these organisations in a word, it is this—to raise the status of the workers. That the status of the worker has been in these years improved there is, I think, no doubt; his means of education, his chance of recreation, the safety of his craft, the regularity of his employment, the general standard of his living, all these things are better, though there is much yet to be done. In this work, the labour organisations of the world have undoubtedly played their part. I think most of you will admit that at times they made mistakes—let that be granted—but the best and strongest of them have not made very great mistakes, and they have managed to get a lot done and a lot that was worth while. It would have been better for the world, in my

Secondly, there is a wide disparity between the industry and ability, and especially between the good judgment of individuals—a disparity which no legislation can remove. There are unfortunately also varying currents of fortune which legislation at best can only partially control.

Thirdly, the intervening territory between rich and poor is covered in this young country with a multitude that comprises the great majority of our people. Nowhere in the world is there so large a proportion of those who are neither rich nor poor as there is in Canada, those who stand on the happiest ground of all, the middle ground of moderate means and comfort. To increase that proportion should be the aim of government.

Lastly, Canada is only one nation out of many. It is a young and relatively small nation struggling to make its place in a throng of competing countries. We must make our place and hold our place in the world's industrial progress if we expect to maintain a good average prosperity among our people, to sustain our credit and pay our debts. I am in complete sympathy with you that no place in the world's industrial competition must be secured at the price of injustice to wage-earners, and, on the other hand, wage-earners must also agree that any disability placed upon Canadian industries as compared with industries in other countries, and particularly in the United States, would react first and most severely upon the wage-earners of Canada themselves.

If I were speaking in the presence of employers I would emphasise the increasing need of regard for the condition of the workers and their fair remuneration. Speaking as I am now before representatives of Labour, I want to appeal most strongly for consideration on your part of the indispensable requirements of Canadian employers, not to be placed at a disadvantage with the employers of other countries with whom they are in competition. The way to get better conditions is for the country to work in co-operation with other countries of the world, and this course Canada has pursued. Indeed, in this direction Canada has led the way.

Labour in the Cabinet.

You ask me now what has the Government done to show its good faith with Labour. It has taken from the ranks of organised labour a vice-president of one of its largest organisations and has given him Cabinet rank. Never has a Labour Minister in Canada been accorded a more generous confidence from his colleagues and a freer hand in the administration of the labour problems than has Senator Gideon Robertson. There is no department that requires ability of a higher type. A practical Labour man for the first time in our history has been in charge, and after two years' trial I believe the almost universal feeling of Canada is that he has discharged his task with admirable fairness and with extraordinary capacity. He has done honour to the ranks from which he came, and has compelled the confidence of men and women of every class.

Senator Robertson's policy has been to work in co-operation with responsible labour organisations and with organisations of employers as well. The Government on his advice has had Labour definitely represented on no less than sixteen Boards or Commissions performing public service. This was done at the request of organised labour, and on the whole it has produced good results. Growing out of a conference with employees and employers in 1918, a scheme of technical education was evolved and ten million dollars was applied to be spread over the succeeding ten years for the better training, with the assistance of the State, of Canadian mechanics, and this big undertaking, so long looked forward to by Canadian workmen, is administered by the Department of Labour.

Government Employment Agencies.

As a further result of this conference, the Government decided in 1918 that the time had come when the system of private employment agencies should give place to a Government system operating on a much wider inter-Provincial scale and without expense or imposition upon those seeking employment. Legislation was introduced and passed enabling the Labour Department to establish employment agencies throughout the Dominion in co-operation with the Provinces. These offices were at once installed, and the result that has attended the work has been pronounced and creditable. Between March 1, 1919, and August 1, 1920, 551,817 men and women were placed in employment through the Government offices and all without charge to themselves. This is at the rate of almost 1,200 per day, and surely this is an achievement whose practical value both to the workmen and to the country is at least worth recording. Because the system is Canadian-wide it takes care



A STREET IN WINDSOR, ONTARIO, WHERE THE CONGRESS WAS HELD.

opinion, better for the labouring class, and better for every class if attention had been given sooner to helping the lot of the low-waged toiler; there was more to be done for him by concerted action, more to be done by the State than people thought there was. That was true of every country in the world, and it is true to-day.

What is the best way to make further progress? It is by steady, determined movement along lines that have brought results in the past—by exposing the facts and educating public opinion, by loyalty to your organisation, subordinated to that higher loyalty to country which alone gives your organisation respect and power; by studying the advances made in other countries in order to keep abreast or better than abreast at home; by regard for the rights of others; by fulfilment of contracts, by dependence on the ballot; by seeking success only through the power of public approval. These are the methods, and the only methods, that have in the past brought advance without reaction. I believe they are the principles upon which the Trades and Labour Congress has relied and intends to rely.

Vital Facts.

You tell me, "Yes, we have been working along these lines for years, and we have accomplished much, but after all, our progress has been slow. You say there is a wide spread still between the wealth of the few and the wealth of the many. I admit you are correct. But in coming to conclusions on this subject there are some very vital facts to be kept in mind.

In the first place, we could never as a nation hold up our end or hold any place at all in the world to-day except by reliance on individual energy and individual reward. If there are any in this country who ever relied upon any communistic system as possible or practicable, or even thinkable, in competition with countries that hold fast to the energising principle of individual endeavour, they must surely have had their theories rudely shattered by recent experiments in Europe. Where the so-called theory of production for use has been put into practice, in substitution for production for profit, it has resulted practically in no production at all and has ended in chaos and starvation.

of demands for labour in one Province that can be supplied from another. Without the Government offices this could not very well be done, and much lack of employment as well as lack of labour would result. Twenty-three thousand skilled workmen have been in this way transferred from one Province to another, and consequent unemployment has been avoided. The policy thus established has been requested by Labour itself and has been of undoubted value to labour, and I sincerely hope will continue to be of service to all.

I want to mention another fact. At the conference out of which the League of Nations was constituted, the Canadian representations included a representative of Labour. The secretary of the Congress went as adviser to the Prime Minister, and it is no information to this audience when I say that mainly through the efforts of the Canadian Prime Minister, assisted materially by Mr. Draper, the Labour Conventions were finally inserted in the programme of that conference, and a real and useful step was taken toward the recognition by the great nations of the world of what is now called the "Magna Charta" of Labour. To the terms of that Labour Convention the Government and the other Governments joining in the convention are bound. You know what those terms are. You know they are cardinal principles of organised labour. The only way in which advance can be made toward their adoption is by the concurrent progress of great industrial nations along the lines set down. A first and big step was taken when those Labour Conventions were agreed to, and the duty of Canada, as is the duty of all concurring countries, is to seek to make practical progress towards putting in effect its terms by co-operation with the other countries concerned. In this way real progress can be made, and I know no other way in which it can be made.

Equality of Opportunity.

One word more and I am done. No Government can bring about equality or uniformity of wealth without bringing disaster to all, but the aim of government should be to bring about equality of opportunity. By the principle of equality of opportunity, the present Government will steadfastly abide. Every citizen who has the energy and ambition should have a chance to earn and receive adequate compensation for service rendered. Do not forget as well that after compensation exceeds the value of service rendered, stagnation of industry and unemployment are bound to follow.

Credit is the basis of industry and commerce, and the credit of a country and of its industries is maintained in proportion to the security of property which is the reward of industry. Capital we need in Canada, and the more capital we have invested here the more plentiful employment will be, and capital will come if we have comparative industrial peace and progress. The co-operation of workmen is, therefore, vitally important to themselves and to the nation.

Workmen who are anxious to advance their own interests cannot afford to ally themselves either industrially or politically with those forces which seek to introduce into Canada policies and ideas that have brought destruction, misery and death wherever they have prevailed. The Government of this country has steadfastly set its face, and will steadfastly set its face against those influences abroad in this and other lands that aim to destroy respect for constituted lawful authority, civil and religious liberty, property rights and family returns. The Government of Canada does intend that labour organisations conducted sanely and reasonably will command and receive its friendly co-operation, and, so conducted, they will command and receive the respect of the public. The Government's duty is to protect the whole community against dictation from any section, whether of employers or employees.

I hope and believe that the established policy of the Trades Unions affiliated with the Trades Congress of Canada is in keeping with those views, and I say to you: Guard and honour the integrity of your organisations, won by the merits of respect and public co-operation, and you cannot fail of reward.

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Mr. R. Mond, director of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., who sailed by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain* last week, left his passport in his London office. Three powerful motor cars were despatched shortly before noon, in order to make sure that the document should reach its destination. It did not, however, arrive before the *Empress* sailed at 4.30 p.m., and had to be forwarded by the *Minnedosa* on Friday.

In connection with the celebration last month of the 42nd birthday of the *Saskatchewan Herald*, the first newspaper in the Province, it is recalled that after a journey of 650 miles over desolate prairie and unbridged streams, the late Mr. P. G. Laurie, following the brigade of Red River carts which carried his plant, reached Battleford, the capital of the North-West Territories, and printed the first edition of the *Saskatchewan Herald* on August 25, 1878. It was a four-page sheet, 14 in. by 10 in., and has continued to come out weekly to the present with the exception of a period of six weeks during the North-West Rebellion in 1885, when the late editor was doing garrison duty at the fort.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

A Cause for Thanksgiving.

"Thanksgiving Day, on October 18, should be an occasion for the making of heartfelt acknowledgment of the goodness of Providence. This year, above all others, has a bountiful harvest been needed, because it is a corrective of many strains and stresses to which Canada has been subjected, as a result of war conditions. The crop provides a check to inflation, a return to stable commercial conditions, a buttress under contracting business, and is a cushion on which we can fall without hurt in this critical period."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Unity and Harmony.

"Let us take care to maintain with greater vigour than ever our traditions and our national principles, since it is from them that our power and our prosperity spring. Let us labour to strengthen unity and harmony between the races, and, as Lord Burnham, the distinguished president of the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference, declared, let us strive to forget each other's weak points, so that we may take hold of what is best in one another. Let us walk hand in hand and side by side, so that the spring which should carry us to the highest pitch of prosperity may be irresistible because it springs from a more united and a stronger nation. Let us eliminate in vigorous fashion the intrigues and those high in office who are endeavouring to keep us back in stupid isolation. Let us have lofty and broad views, and proud and generous hearts. And when our visitors come back to Canada some years hence they will find a still greater nation, one that is richer and more powerful than that which has already roused their amazement and their admiration."—*La Presse (Montreal)*.

Exploiting Canada's Resources.

"British members of the Imperial Press Conference have rediscovered Canada. It is refreshing to find them convinced that the 'Americanisation' of Canada—that bogey of the ultra-Imperialist—leaves this country loyal to the Empire, the flag, and the Throne. They can do much to give the people in the homeland a real idea of conditions here. Their work would be helped greatly if fewer ill-devised promotion schemes were floated in Britain, with the exploitation of Canada's natural resources as their ostensible objective. Generally speaking, the British investor is a good sort. He is content with small returns, and should be treated as fairly as he treats others. Canada can help herself by discouraging the gouging of the British investor."—*Toronto Globe*.

Canadians and Americans.

"An American in this country is not thought of or described as a foreigner. A Canadian across the line is not distinguished from a native. Nevertheless, when a national question is raised, both find themselves developing a little heat without exactly knowing why. Who is to blame? Everybody in general, and nobody in particular. But it sometimes seems as if more good will on both sides would be helpful."—*Vancouver Sun*.

Selling Municipal Bonds.

"A number of Ontario municipalities have been offering their municipal bonds to local investors. This method of municipal financing is proving successful. The securities are being readily sold. The practice is a commendable one. The Victory Bond campaigns are probably largely responsible for its success. People have acquired a taste for investment in public securities and have found it possible to pay for them out of their earnings where perhaps in the past they failed to save."—*Ottawa Journal*.

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THE NOVA SCOTIA OFFICE IN LONDON.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, has made arrangements by which his offices in Pall Mall, facing Marlborough House, will be moved on October 16 from the first floor to the ground floor and basement of No. 57, Pall Mall. This arrangement provides an excellent shop front in which fruit, minerals, agricultural and other products of Nova Scotia will form an attraction to the numerous passers by.

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The Canadian curling team which is to visit Scotland this winter will leave Canada on December 30. It will consist of 32 players—10 from Manitoba, 10 from Ontario, 6 from Nova Scotia, and 6 from Quebec.

The Colonial Secretary has written to the Governor-General enquiring as to the number of young Canadian doctors who would be likely to accept service under the Colonial Office in East and West Africa.

An appeal is being made for funds to extend the Alexandra Maternity and Children's Homes at Devonport, as a Devon memorial to the men of our Navy. Gifts, large or small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the treasurer, Mr. E. Salway, Lloyds Bank, Ltd (Capital and Counties Bank Branch), Devonport.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Canada's delegates to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in November will be the Right Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, formerly President of the Privy Council.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, opened his Western tour at Victoria, B.C., on September 27. The Prime Minister will tour Western Canada in October.

The Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works in the New Brunswick Cabinet of the Hon. W. E. Foster, is acting Minister of Lands and Mines, having been appointed to succeed the Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, recently resigned.

M. J. B. Macdonald, B.A., has been elected leader of the Opposition in the New Brunswick Provincial Legislature.

Mr. R. C. Campbell, of Trinity College, has been appointed Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford University, in succession to Professor Hugh E. Egerton, Fellow of All Souls.

Col. James Woods, of Ottawa, has sent through Lord Stanfordham a donation of £100 towards the Westminster Abbey Restoration Fund.

Lord Burnham and the remaining members of the British Press Delegation which has been visiting Canada landed at Liverpool on Tuesday of last week by the C.P.O.S. *Prince Friedrich Wilhelm*.

Lady Drummond, accompanied by Miss Beatrice Caverhill, has left London for the Ypres battlefields area, and will afterwards visit Paris.

Lady Steele, of Winnipeg (widow of Sir Sam Steele), and her two daughters, will make Vancouver their home.

Lady Williams-Taylor, who had been visiting friends during the last two months, sailed for Montreal by the R.M.S. *Megantic* last Saturday.

The King of the Belgians has conferred upon Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., the Cross of Officer of the Order of the Crown, for services rendered to Belgium during the war.

Mr. Vere Brown, Western superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has resigned to become a member of the Committee of Executive Managers of the National City Bank of New York.

Dr. A. B. Macallum, chairman of the Canadian National Council of Industrial and Scientific Research, has resigned office to accept the new Chair of Bio-Chemistry at McGill University.

Mrs. Russell Bell and Miss Charlotte Major, of Montreal, who have been spending some months in France, have returned to the Curzon Hotel.

Brig.-General Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., who last week returned to the Gold Coast, of which he is Governor, is the son of the late Mr. Frederick Guggisberg, and was born at Toronto on July 20, 1869. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1889, and served at Singapore from 1893 to 1896. After being Instructor in Communications at Woolwich, he took up special



BRIG.-GENERAL F. G. GUGGISBERG, C.M.G.,
Governor of the Gold Coast.
(By courtesy of "The African World.")

employment under the Colonial Office on a survey of the Gold Coast and Ashanti. He was appointed in 1902 Assistant Director, in 1905 Director of Surveys, and in 1910 Surveyor-General of Nigeria. He is the author of several stories and a one-act play, and, in conjunction with his wife (Miss Decima Moore, C.B.E.), wrote "We Two in West Africa." An interview with General Guggisberg on "The Gold Coast Market" appears in the current issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*.

Mr. D. Maitland, of Montreal, has come to London to relieve Mr. M. A. Jamieson, of the Montreal *Star*, who has had to leave town for the winter on account of the state of his health.

Dr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner for Canada in France, has been visiting Toronto accompanied by his sons, Messrs. Robert and Philippe Roy. Mr. Robert Roy will enter McGill University, while Mr. Philippe Roy will continue his studies at Lemoineville. Dr. Roy left for France on September 29.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGE

Lachlan, daughter of the Hon. Lachlan P.

Miss Dorothy Langmuir, to Maj. F. P. Arnold, D.S.O., son of Mr. F. Arnold, K.C., and Mrs. Arnold. The marriage will take place on 11.

Major H. ton, son of Price, of Gore.

The marriage of Miss Osla C. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Cains, to Mr. Richard J. D. Mrs. J. P. Dawe, Church of St. Andrew and St. P. Monti.

Mrs. Gertrude A. H. P. son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. P. Mr. H. H. H. M. W. D. S. and, in St. George's Church, M.

The marriage of Major Maurice Pope, M.C., Royal Canadian Engineers, son of Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State, and Lady Pope, of Ottawa, Countess Simonne du Monceau, Beguendal, of Chaumont-Gistoux, Belgium, was solemnised there on September 2 at the Church of St. Jean Bay.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Frank E. I. Second, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Second, of Toronto, and Miss Ruth Ogle Trethewey, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Griffith Trethewey, of Holmsted Place, Cuckfield, Sussex. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, October 6, at St. Mark's Parish Church, Staplefield, Sussex.

Lucille, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Buntin, was married in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, to William Frat Phillips, also of Toronto, son of the late Mr. J. F. Phillips, and grand daughter of the late Col. Phillips, of Kingston.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in St. Michael's Parish Church, Handsworth, Birmingham, on Tuesday, October 12, between Mr. John James Virgo, C.B.E., Honorary World's Representative of the World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.s, and Miss E. Dorothy Aston, only daughter of the Rev. Fred. Aston, formerly vicar of Hurdfield, Macclesfield.

The Bishop of the diocese of New Brunswick, of Lt.-Col. Adolphe I. Bernard, M.C., recently landed in the Regiment, daughter of Sir R.C.M.G., C.B., CA House, Newfoundland, and of Lady Harris, 117, Victoria Street, West.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—A strong local syndicate has acquired a central property on which it will erect a modern hotel with 250 bedrooms each with bathroom attached.

—Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, was unanimously elected vice-president of the American Fisheries Society at their concluding session here.

The total attendance at the Central Canada Exhibition which closed on September 18 was 320,000 for the six days. This is a record for the fair and 40,000 ahead of last year. It is expected there will be a surplus of \$50,000.

TORONTO.—The Board of Education has decided to accept \$260,000 for its Bloor Street east site, an offer made on behalf of an American Syndicate who propose to build a \$2,000,000 apartment hotel on the property.

Alderman Arthur R. Ford has resigned to become editor of the *London Free Press*, succeeding the late Mr. Alfred Miller.

HAMILTON.—Mr. J. P. Macleod, the City Assessment Commissioner, reports the present population as 114,766, including the newly-annexed Homestead district. The total amount of taxable real property, business assessments, and taxable income on the total general assessment is \$127,642,060, an increase of \$33,959,220 over last year's assessment of \$93,682,840.

The Town-planning Commission is asking the City Council to submit to the ratepayers another by-law for \$50,000, to be expended on mountain face development. It was stated that although the foundation was laid the proposed improvement of the Beckett Drive had never been completed.

GALT.—His Honour Lionel Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, opened the Hugh McCulloch Memorial Nurses' Home, after Mr. R. O. McCulloch, one of the donors, had officially presented the home to the hospital trust. It is a magnificent two-storey structure of colonial design, erected on a hill in a beautiful grove of pines, convenient to the hospital and overlooking the city and the valley of the Grand River.

AYLMER.—The Brown House, the oldest and most popular commercial hotel, has been destroyed by fire.

KINGSTON.—Brig.-General A. E. Ross, M.L.A., for Kingston, has been appointed temporary superintendent of the Kingston General Hospital at a meeting of the Board of Governors. The General consented to serve until a permanent man can be secured.

ST. CATHARINES.—Although several hundred thousand bushels of fruit were rendered unfit for shipment by the storm in the Niagara peninsula, the crop is so abnormally heavy that there will be plenty for the markets. Individual growers will suffer losses, estimated to total \$400,000, but the great majority of the growers in the fruit belt were not in the path of the storm.

OWEN SOUND.—Work will be started almost immediately upon the new dock on the east side of the harbour. It was authorised about a year ago, and an appropriation of \$80,700 has been made for it. It will be of concrete, and will be nearly 1,000 feet long.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. R. Heber Rogers, of Alberton, son of ex-Governor Rogers, has been appointed chief superintendent of education for this Province, vice R. H. Campbell, who resigned to go to Wilkie, Sask.

Mr. E. L. Pense, of Montreal, vice-president and managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, accompanied by three other directors (Hon. W. H. Thorne, St. John; R. MacD. Patterson, Montreal; C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton), and by F. St. C. Harris, of Halifax, supervisor of the Maritime Provinces branches, has been visiting the branches in the island en route for Newfoundland.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Twenty experimental farms are to be established in the Province of Quebec under the direction of the Hon. J. E. Caron. These farms will serve as models for farmers and colonists in the neighbourhood, and, amply supported by the Government, will render valuable service in the development and achievement of agriculture in the Province.

—A financial drive for \$100,000 on behalf of the Navy League in the Province of Quebec is to be held in the week ending October 21, Trafalgar Day.

Considerable damage was done to property here on October 1 in consequence of a high wind, combined with a high tide. Parts of the roofs of the Court House, the City Hall, the church of St. Jean Baptiste, and of other buildings were blown off by the wind, while the river St. Lawrence overflowed its banks, inundating the wharves and many of the streets. Fire also broke out at the Limoilou Convent.

MONTREAL.—This city is to have a \$10,000,000 hotel with 1,000 rooms.

Major Charles Adams has been elected president of the Newfoundland Society here; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. E. Whitten, C. J. Bennett; treasurer, E. H. Pickard; corresponding secretary, J. J. Grubert.

The new factory of the L. E. Waterman Co., Ltd., at St. Lambert, was opened by Mr. H. L. Symonds, chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce. A number of visitors were the guests of the Waterman Company at luncheon at the Country Club, St. Lambert.

Mr. Louis Ouimet has been appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the district of Montreal, in place of Mr. C. A. Chenevert, K.C., who died in June last.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The New Brunswick Legislature was dissolved on September 16, and the general election takes place on October 9. The last election was held on April 4, 1917. The standing of the parties at the last session of the Legislature was Liberals, 27, Conservatives 20. Mr. James A. Murray, Leader of the Opposition, will, it is reported, retire, and be succeeded by Mr. J. B. M. Baxter.

The first export shipments of apples from this Province were made on September 16 by the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association. The apples are said to be in splendid shape, being much cleaner and of a better quality than last year's. Estimates place the yield at about 60 per cent. of last season's.

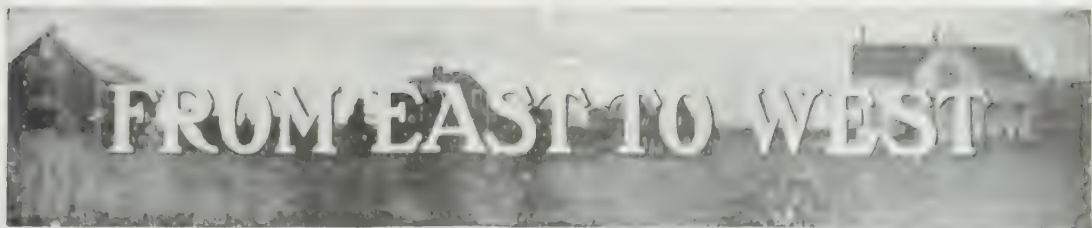
ST. JOHN.—The Hon. F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, accompanied by city and Canadian Pacific officials, has inspected the site of the proposed highway crossing over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks at the Reversing Falls. After the inspection, Mr. Carvell expressed the opinion that the scheme was feasible. It is estimated that the cost of the work will be about \$150,000.

Prospects are for a most favourable lobster season, and some exceedingly heavy catches have already been made, averaging between 500 to 1,100 pounds to a boat.

—At the dinner given to the exhibiting stockgrowers by the Exhibition Association here, the announcement was made by Mayor E. A. Schofield, president of the Association, that the St. John fair will be held annually in future, and that the 1921 exhibition will open on September 3, and continue to September 10.

The first general meeting of the Civil Engineers of New Brunswick has been held here. There were 92 present. The Association organised with the following officers: President, Mr. C. K. Kirby, St. John; vice-president, Mr. C. B. Brown, Moncton.

MONCTON.—Lt.-Col. S. Boyd Anderson, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed City Clerk, Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. "There is no question in my mind but there will be a large majority for prohibition in Nova Scotia when the referendum is held," says the Rev. H. R. Grant, chief dry "organiser for the Province.

At the annual convention here of the Wholesale Grocers of Nova Scotia officers were elected as follows:—President, Michael Dwyer, John Tobin & Co., Halifax; vice-president, H. G. Bauld, M.L.A., Bauld Brothers, Halifax.

At Cheticamp, Cape Breton, there is an installation of three miles of railway, cars, engines, etc., representing \$100,000 worth of machinery and equipment, for development on a gypsum property, which has contributed to the construction of several of the larger buildings in Montreal, including the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. This property, which has been lying idle for about six years, is to be reopened.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Manitoba Government proposes to spend \$1,000,000 on hydro-electric development in the rural districts in the Province.

—Mr. John Morrison, member for the constituency of Rupert's Land, in the Legislature, was re-elected by acclamation.

—Mr. W. E. Watson, B.S.A., has been appointed representative for the Dominion Department of Livestock for the Province of Manitoba.

—More than 100 farmers and business men from the Central Western States are making an excursion of 3,000 miles through Western Canada to witness the harvesting of the grain crops as guests of the Canadian Government. This is the first of a series of excursions to be arranged with the object of making leading farmers and business men conversant with the progress the West is making in order that they may advertise it when they go back to their homes. The whole trip is made in daylight, the special train stopping every night.

—The Federal Government having approved the Manitoba Government programme of highway construction, a gravel highway to Lake Winnipeg, 45 miles long, has been commenced. It is expected 25 miles will be completed this year. The highways approved are from Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg, Winnipeg to Rainy River, Winnipeg to Emerson, Winnipeg south-westerly to Reston, connecting with the Saskatchewan highways there, Winnipeg through Portage la Prairie and Brandon to Elkhorn, and Portage la Prairie through Gladstone and Minnedosa to connect with the Saskatchewan system at Russell.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—One hundred thousand Americans will settle in Western Canada during the next year according to opinions expressed by bankers, business men and farmers from across the line who recently made a 3,000 mile excursion through the Prairie Provinces as the guests of the Canadian Government. "The trip has been a revelation to me," said one Michigan business man, and "I backed my faith in Canada with my money," stated a Kansas banker who had in truth purchased holdings in Alberta and Saskatchewan whilst on the trip. Another of the party, an Illinois bank president, said, "We are carrying back home the message of the West, a message of welcome to a land of opportunity. A great wave of immigration is inevitable."

—It is stated that a contract has been entered into between the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., and the Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Ltd., for the development of Saskatchewan and Alberta as natural gas and oil fields.

The total hail loss incurred by the Saskatchewan Mutual Hail Insurance Association this year to date is \$700,000. Provision for further possible losses made by the directors brings the total up to \$800,000.

MOOSE JAW. Building permits for the eight months ending August 31 show almost a million dollars increase over the same period of 1919. The total is \$1,362,000 and for the corresponding period of last year \$255,955. The large total of July of this year is accounted for by the permit issued to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the handsome new station now under construction.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. It is the intention of the Provincial Government to have the A. and G. W. Railway beyond Lac La Biche put in shape this fall for the running of trains to the end of steel during the winter. The remaining portion of the road will be completed next year and inside of twelve months trains will be running into Fort McMurray.

—It is expected that the wheat crop of Alberta this year will have averaged a little over 22 bushels per acre.

Furs worth \$1,500,000 have passed through here this season from the Far North.

—During August the offices of the Alberta Government employment service throughout the Province placed 9,791 men out of a total of 10,649 men who applied for work.

The Revillon Wholesale, Ltd., is now building what is claimed to be the largest commercial warehouse in Canada. It will cover 11 acres of floor space, will have a frontage of 350 by 135 feet, and be nine storeys high. Two storeys will be built this year.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Royal Bank of Canada, in the Fairfield Building, at Douglas and Cormorant Streets, is doubling its office space, and will be the largest branch bank office in the city.

VANCOUVER.—The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, officially opened the eleventh annual Vancouver Exhibition at Hastings Park. Every available foot of space at the fair grounds was taken by exhibitors, and exhibits this year were 28 per cent. greater than in 1919.

—Marking an innovation countenanced by the educational authorities of British Columbia and New Zealand, Miss Emily Roche, of Hamilton, N.Z., has arrived to take up teaching under the local school trustees, exchanging her situation with Miss Edna Frame, of this city.

With her boilers installed and a good part of her superstructure completed, the 8,800-ton steel S.S. *City of Vancouver* was launched at the Coughlan Shipyards on September 14. The launching of the *City of Vancouver* brings the total of the Coughlan tonnage to 155,600 tons. This includes fourteen 8,800-ton ships and four 8,100-ton vessels. The four latter were for the Dominion Government, and nine of the larger type were for the Imperial Munitions Board. One was for Norwegian interests, two for Swedish firms, and the remaining two for the Coughlan firm itself.

—The C.P.R. has decided to instal reciprocating engines in the new passenger steamer to be built at the Wallace Shipyards in North Vancouver. The vessel will be driven by a single screw.

—To look over 65,000 acres of land in the Columbia Valley with a view to immediate purchase, Mr. H. J. Williams, of Calgary, acting on behalf of an Old Country syndicate, has left for the Valley accompanied by Mr. H. J. Loughran, of the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R., which department of the railway has the property for sale. The syndicate is already interested in British Columbia timber, canneries, and mining property, and if it purchases in Columbia Valley will devote the acreage to stock-raising.

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF JASPER PARK

(See page 10)



JASPER LAKE AND BOULDER CREEK (7,230 FEET).

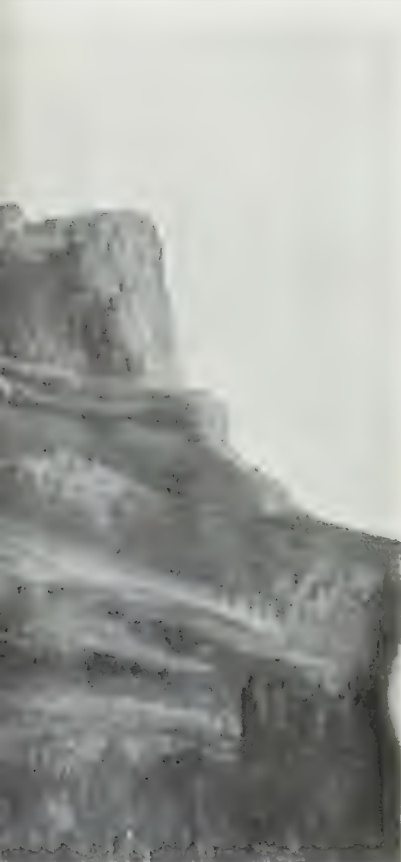


ROCHE MOUTONNÉE



MALIGNE RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS

K: Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Photographs.



9 FEET).



SEE ADJOINING PICTURE).



INTERLAKEN. ONE OF JASPER PARK'S MANY BEAUTY SPOTS.



THE TOP OF THE MALIGNÉ CANYON: SHOWING THE GIANT'S POTHOLE.

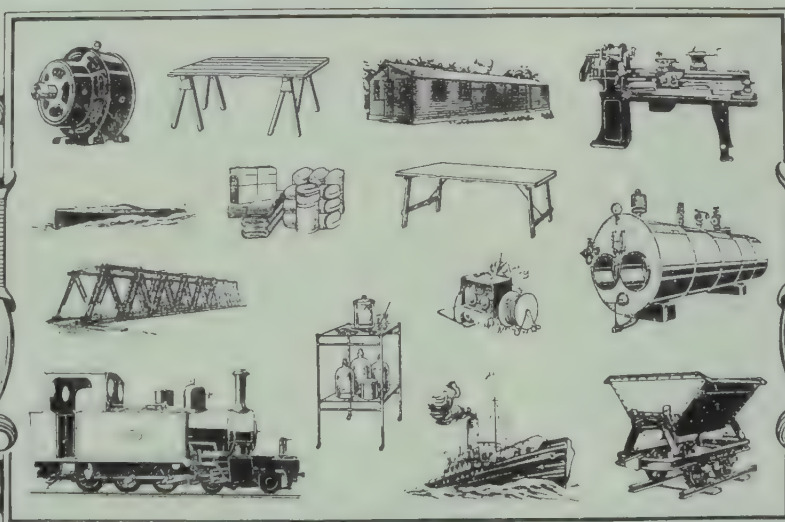
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Boots and Shoes
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River and Canal Craft
Motor Launches and Steamers
Miscellaneous Stores
Etc., Etc.

NOTE.—A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries are invited from Manufacturers, Merchants, Exporters and others, and should be addressed to the **SECRETARY, DISPOSAL BOARD, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, CAXTON HOUSE, TOTHILL STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.**

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscription of 2s. post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

CANADA'S MERCHANT MARINE.

British Shipping Men Inspect Government-owned and Canadian-built Freighter

A REPRESENTATIVE party of those interested in the trade and shipping of Canada had, on Friday of last week, an opportunity of inspecting at Liverpool the latest addition to the fleet owned by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which now numbers 38 steamships in active operation, with 28 more in various stages of

The most interesting fact in connection with these vessels is that they have all been built or are building in Canadian shipyards, of Canadian material, including the engines and boilers, and more than 80 per cent. of their officers and crew are Canadians.

The s.s. *Canadian Victor*, the vessel inspected, was built by Canadian Vickers, Ltd., at their Montreal shipyard. She is a single-screw steel steamer, classed A1 at Lloyd's, of a total deadweight tonnage of 8,100 at a draft of 21.5. Her gross registered tonnage is 5,151, net 3,310. She can carry 615 tons of coal in her permanent bunkers, and burned about 40 tons per day on her maiden voyage. Her total cargo space is 112,910 cubic feet for grain, 375,840 cubic feet for bale goods. Her crew numbers 45. She was launched in June last, and has just completed her maiden voyage to Liverpool. Her machinery, built by the Canadian Vickers Co., consists of triple expansion engines, 2,500 h.p., three boilers with Howden's system of forced draught, and she has a speed of eleven knots.

With regard to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, I would ask you to provide the necessary ships to cater for Canadian export and import trade, not so much in competition

but rather to open up new avenues for direct trade with Canada through Canadian ports. Too much of her trade

through the medium of the United States, adverse influence on her currency. I would ask the charter to deal direct with Canada and Canadian agents in her trade with that country, and to get away from the idea that the Canadian market can best be approached from New York.

As to the growth of our organisation, we commenced with a service to the British West Indies with the *Canadian Voyager* in January, 1919, and we added new ships were released by the builders, until we had 19 steamers trading in November of that year. Today we have doubled that number. We are providing approximately a service every ten days from Canadian ports to London, to Liverpool, and to Glasgow, and a monthly service to South Wales. To the West Indies we have a ship every week, and to South Africa and to Australia and New Zealand every month. Our services to India and Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Java commenced last month, while that to Japan and China is to be inaugurated in the next few weeks.

"Twenty-eight ships, amongst which are some oil-burners



THE NEW C.G.M. M.S.S. CANADIAN VICTOR DISCHARGING CARGO AT THE WEST ALEXANDRA DOCK, LIVERPOOL, LAST WEEK

The stokehold is fitted with patent ash ejector. The ship is fitted with wireless telegraphy. The McTaggart's telemotor steering gear and other of the latest patent appliances on board were installed in Canada under licence from their British patentees.

There are seven watertight bulkheads. The cargo space consists of four holds and five hatches; No. 3 'tween decks is divided into four insulated compartments for the carriage of perishable cargo. Each hatch is fitted with two five-ton derricks to facilitate the quick handling of cargo, and, in addition, No. 2 hatch has a 25-ton derrick for heavy lifts.

A notable feature is the superiority of the accommodation provided, not only for the officers and engineers, but also for the sailors and engineers' staff, which is far in advance of the Board of Trade requirements, both as to space and comfort.

Those present at the luncheon at the North-Western Hotel, after visiting the ship, included Mr. E. L. Roper, District Agent of the Canadian National Railways; Capt. A. S. M. Nicholls, Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; Capt. Sprague, of the s.s. *Canadian Hunter*. The Cunard Company, which acts as agents in Europe for the steamships of the Canadian Government, was represented by Capt. Ward, Assistant Marine Superintendent; Mr. Hetherington, Assistant Engineering Superintendent; Mr. Gilbert, representing the General Manager; Mr. Hunt, of the Freight Department, and Mr. Merrick, Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. (Blue Funnel Line), who are associated with the service of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine between Vancouver, Atlantic ports, and the Far East, was represented by Mr. Colenso and its Marine Superintendent. Others present included Capt. B. Toms, of the Merchant Service Guild; representatives of *The Syren and Shipping*, *Fairplay*, *Shipping World*, *Modern Transport*, *Lloyd's List*, *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*, *Journal of Commerce*, and other local journals, as well as *Canada* and *The Canadian Export Pioneer*.

Mr. William Phillips, the European Manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and of the Canadian National Railway System, was prevented by urgent business in London from attending, and was represented by Capt. F. J. Gemmell Smith, who, in welcoming the guests, said:—

are still on the stocks, and will bring our fleet up to a total of 66. Twenty-five of these will be vessels of from 8,400 deadweight tons up to 10,500 tons, and each of which will also have accommodation for about six passengers. These are all Canadian ships, owned by the people of Canada, built by Canadian labour in Canadian yards, and they are carrying the flag of Canada to ports in which it has never been seen. This is surely not the least of Canada's achievements, and it is one which, I believe, will aid in her national progress towards becoming a world influence in international trade."

Mr. Pooley, of *The Syren and Shipping*, expressed the pleasure of the visitors at having had the opportunity of inspecting such an important addition to the big Canadian fleet, and so extremely well designed and staunchly built a vessel, which reflected credit upon Canadian workmanship and illustrated the progress which the great Dominion was making as a shipbuilding country. The more shipping there was sailing under the British flag, whether built in home or overseas yards, the better it would be for the Empire. Mr. Pooley remarked upon the fact that just before leaving London he had met men who were interested in steamships which were now under construction in Hong Kong and in an Australian shipyard, and concluded by proposing success to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and by making an allusion to the advantages it possessed by its association with the Cunard Company, the Blue Funnel Line, and the British India Service Co., in its world-wide operations.

Mr. Jones, of the freight department of the Cunard Co., expressed his belief that such a type of vessel as the *Canadian Victor* should prove a financial success. She and her sisters were well designed to handle expeditiously all classes of cargo, and showed that in its building programme the Canadian Government was proceeding on right lines.

The luncheon was presided over by Capt. T. R. Coffin, of the *Canadian Victor*, a native of Barrington, Nova Scotia, and a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family which has been identified with Canada's merchant marine ever since the days when the Nova Scotia wooden clippers had a world-wide reputation.

Mr. W. D. McGregor, the chief engineer, had the experience

of being torpedoed twice during the war, once in the *Campanello*, and again in the *Principella*, of the transatlantic fleet of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Capt. A. S. M. Nicholls, the Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Merchant Marine, Ltd., whose headquarters are in Liverpool, was formerly connected with the Head Line. He had a distinguished war record, and retired with the rank of Lt.-Commander, R.D., R.N.R., and the O.B.E.

— * * —

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

Coming Referenda on Importation of Liquor.

On October 25 referenda are being taken in the three Prairie Provinces and in Nova Scotia on the question of the importation of liquor into the individual Provinces. The arrangements for the referenda are thus set forth in the *Manitoba Free Press*:—

"Wherever possible the Provincial voters' lists are to be used. Those are available for every electoral district in Manitoba and Nova Scotia; it is understood that none are available in Alberta, and that in Saskatchewan they are available only for the parts of Provincial electoral districts of Weyburn and Moose Jaw City.

"In the Federal district of Assiniboia, Dominion lists were prepared in October, 1919, and these will be used for the referendum. The same will be done in Colchester, N.S., where lists have been prepared for the Federal by-elections on September 20.

"In Manitoba, where the Provincial lists will be used, there will also be registration for the sake of those who were not qualified to go on the lists last June, or who neglected to register them. Residence in the electoral district for two months previous to the proclamation calling for the referendum is required in the case of those who register. The proclamation dates were: Manitoba, August 14; Saskatchewan, April 26; Alberta, April 29.

"Advance polls will be held at various places, as in ordinary elections, for the benefit of commercial travellers and others who cannot otherwise vote where they reside.

"Each side—those for and against stopping the importation—can have two agents at each polling station. They will be appointed by the returning officer.

"The question for the voters to decide will appear on the ballot paper as follows:—

Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? No.

Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? Yes.

"The voter will mark a cross opposite the 'Yes' or 'No' according to his desire.

"The Canada Temperance Act, as recently amended, is quoted to show exactly what the proposed prohibition of importation means. It will exclude from the Province, except for sacramental, medicinal or industrial purposes, all intoxicating liquor other than that 'which, under the laws of the Province or Territory in which the prohibition is in force, may be lawfully sold therein.' It will prohibit not only importation, but the manufacture or sale of liquor intended for importation.

"The penalty for first offence against the Act will be a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for from three to six months. For each subsequent offence the penalty is imprisonment of from six months to one year. And in the case of a person accused, the onus rests on him of proving his innocence."

— * * —

CANADIAN NURSES FOR RUMANIA.

Eight Canadian nursing sisters, all of whom served in the Great War, will sail from Montreal on November 5 for hospital and nursing school duty in Rumania.

The mission has been arranged by Mme. Pantazzi (formerly Miss Ethel Greening), who is herself a Canadian.

At its head is Miss Dorothy Cotton, of Montreal, a daughter of the late General Cotton and one of the Canadian nurses who served on the staff of Lady Paget's Anglo-Russian Hospital at Petrograd during the early years of the war. She will be accompanied by Miss Jean Graham, superintendent of the Davisville Hospital; Miss Margaret Killmaster, of Brantford; Miss Irene Savage, formerly masseuse at the Christie Street Hospital, Toronto; Miss Claire Carter, Port Colborne; Miss Olive Fitzgibbon, of Montreal; Miss Garfield McKay, of Halifax; and Miss Helen Kendall, of Winnipeg.

— * * —

On the last voyage of the C.P.O.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm* Dr. A. Gardner, the ship's surgeon, successfully operated on one of the crew for acute mastoiditis, a difficult and uncommon surgical operation, whereupon the crew presented the surgeon with a silver cigarette case and match box in appreciation of the skill and care bestowed upon their messmate.

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THE MAKING OF CANADA.— III.

The Romance of the Hudson's Bay Company* (1670-1920)

ALTHOUGH Alexander Mackenzie was not a member of the Company, but connected with the North-western Company, a rival organisation which was eventually absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company, his explorations deservedly find a place here. After many hardships and disappointments, "Mackenzie cut to the Western Sea, which for three hundred years had defied all approach from overland. The point he reached was near Cape Menzies." Mackenzie published the story of his travels and received the honour of knighthood.

George Vancouver

The year previous to Mackenzie's arrival at the Pacific Coast by land it had been surveyed by George Vancouver, an English navigator who, in 1791, went from Falmouth to Australia and New Zealand, and, after spending some time at the Hawaiian Islands, sighted California. He went far up the

St. Lawrence and its Lake. The French under the direction of the war, insisted on building a chain of forts from the Lake to the Mississippi, to shut out the British from the fur trade with the Red Indians. The British colonists and traders resented this action, and the struggle which ensued ended in the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. Thus in 1760 the British flag became the flag of Canada.

Canadian Unity Established

Following the main thread of history rather than the story of the Hudson's Bay Company, we find that



AN OLD FUR PRESS

coast and circumnavigated Vancouver Island, which is named after him.

Throughout these pages the deeds of great explorers pass before our eyes like pictures on the screen, and what a panorama they present!

How Canada was Made.

"With the close of the eighteenth century the boundaries of the Dominion had been found. The story of 'Life in the Service of the Company' tells something of how the details were filled in, and suggests under what difficulties and at what cost Canada was made."

A fascinating chapter is that entitled "Indians." The name had its origin in a letter written by Columbus in 1493, stating his belief that he had actually discovered a part of India. No detailed account of the various tribes of Red Indians is here presented, but we get thrown up in bold relief the outstanding fact that, while the Algonkian tribes adhered largely to the French, the Iroquoian peoples as extensively attached themselves to the English, and Lewis H. Morgan is quoted to the effect that "the Iroquois' alliance with the English forms the chief fact in American history down to 1763."

The War with France.

Trade rivalry in course of years developed into a kind of race war, in which French and English traders triumphed

when the United States set out to conquer Canada. To make of it a Republic, it was met and repulsed by a coalition of men of varied nationality—French, French-Canadian, English, Scots, Irish, Welsh, Channel Islanders, Acadians, and loyal men from the American colonies, the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists. It was in this fashion that the Canadian nation was born. It was in the same spirit, and with like unity, that the second American attack, in 1812, was repulsed. Thereafter Canada was left in peace to work out her own destiny. When the Confederation of the Dominion came about in 1867 the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered many of its rights and jurisdictions, while retaining its modified form the spirit of its original Charter. It still carries on a great business as a trading company, and, in the words of Lord Strathcona, one of the distinguished servants of the Company, "it is as inseparably bound up with the future of Western Canada as it has been with its past."

The Development of an Ample Life.

Sir William Schooling draws attention to the statement that during the Great War (in which Canadians once more distinguished themselves) 60 new kinds of plants were discovered within the short radius of a cavalry camp in Surrey, the seeds having been brought from many parts of the world as fodder for the horses. "So," he remarks, "the war has in a fashion the seeds sown by the enterprise of the Hudson's Bay Company."

* "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay during Two Hundred and Fifty Years, 1670-1920." By Sir Wm. Schooling, K.B.E. (London: The Hudson's Bay Company, Hudson's Bay House, Line Street, E.C. 3.)

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Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Government.
 Alberta.—4 p.c. Reg., 711; 4 p.c. 1922, 377.
 British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 624; 4 p.c. Ins., 1941, 73.
 Canada.—4 p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 741; 3 p.c. Reg., 1909-38; C.P.R. 31 p.c. Reg., 1938, 674; 31 p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 614; 4 p.c. Stock, 71; 31 p.c., 1909-34, 74; 4 p.c., 1920-25, 90.
 New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1946, 73.
 Newfoundland.—31 p.c., 1941-78, 594; 4 p.c. Cons., 1936, 71; 31 p.c. Cons., 1912, 61.
 Nova Scotia.—31 p.c. Red., 1954, 644; 43 p.c., 1934-64, 74.
 Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 80.
 Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 73; 43 p.c. Reg., 1954, 774; 4 p.c., 1923, 119.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 50 p.c., 1923-44, 50.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1930-33, 90; 1925-33, 78.
Medicine Hat. 5 p.c., 1934-54, 73.
Montreal. 31 p.c., 1933, 65; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 63; 43
p.c., 1933-3, 69.
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Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 76.
New Westminster.—4 p.c., 1931-62, 57; 5 p.c., 1945-
63, 67.
North Battleford.—51 p.c., 1943-63, 63.
North Vancouver. 5 p.c., 1963, 69.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 60.
Quebec.—5 p.c., 1923, 90.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1945-63, 44.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 71.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 51; 5 p.c., 1962, 67.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-67, 43 p.c., 1948, 70.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 51; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 56
W. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1946-74, 4 p.c., 1940-60, 67.
E.C., 1945-63, 76).

Railways.

Albion & Gt. Waterway—5 p.c. 19.
Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay—5 p.c. 19.
Atlantic & N. Lawrence—6 p.c. 85.
Calgary & Edmonton—4 p.c. 583.
Can. Atlantic—4 p.c. 639.
Can. Northern Ont.—3 p.c. Permp. 492, 5 p.c.
Dom. Guar. 60; Pac. 4 p.c. 673; 44 p.c. 1950, 73;
Que. 4 p.c. Permp. 50, 4 p.c. 93; 43 p.c. Permp. 513;
5 p.c. 1953, 493; 4 p.c. 1930, 99; 4 p.c. Land Grant,
101; 4 p.c. Alta. 63; 4 p.c. Sask. 634; 4 p.c. 1934,
25; 5 p.c. Inland Charge, 23; 4 p.c. Man. 90; 5 p.c.
N.W.T. 1950, 1953.
Can. Pacific 177; 4 p.c. Non-Com. 60; 4 p.c.
Permp. 633; Algoma S.w.p.c. 783; Special Inv. 6 p.c.
10-yr. Notes, 1323.

Edmonton univergan—59.
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch 4 p.c. 84; Sask.
1955 B; 63; Lake Superior 4 p.c. 1955 A, 63; 4 p.c.
1955 B, 64; 1962, 65; 4 p.c. 1965, 67; 4 p.c.
Duke 4 p.c. 1965, 68, 1967, 69.
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Pref., 40; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 29; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 12.
Hornby 5 p.c. Perp., 71; Perp. 4 p.c. 57; Gt. West.
Rd. 5 p.c. Perp. 60; 4 p.c. 57; Nfld. Jan. 4 p.c.
1958; 98; 4 p.c. Nov. Oct., 1921, 56; West.
4 p.c. 1950 Dollar Bids. 89.
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Manitoba N.W.—5 p.c. 114.
Nfld. Brunswick—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 81; Perp. 4
p.c. 58.
Ont. & Quebec—5 p.c. Perm. 76; 63.
Pac. Gt. Eastern—41 p.c. 1942, 80.
Pu. Appelle—4 p.c. 1936, 60.
Quebec Central—4 p.c. 88.
St. John & Quebec—4 p.c. 64.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. Debs., 101½; £50 pd., 54½.
Bank of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 47.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41.
Can. Northern Prairie.—28½.
Hudson's Bay.—6 5.16; Pref., 76/3.
Invest. Corp. of Can.—Ord., 54.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c., 24½.
Trust & Loan of Can.—(15-), 13½.
Western Can.—1/03; 5 p.c. Debs., 36.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction, -44½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 81.
B.C. Elect. -Def. Ord., 50; Pref. Ord., 50; 5 p.c.
Cum. Perp. Pref., 53½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cum. Debs., 53½.
Can. Gen. Elect. -124½; 7 p.c. Pref., 118½.
Cedars Rapids, 5 p.c. Bds., 106½.
Cities Service, -Com., 407½.
Kaministiquia, -Cap., 112½.
Montreal Water & Power, -4½ p.c. Prior Lien
G.R., 73.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 134½; S.F.G. Bde., 112.
West Kootenay & p.c., 110
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Prop. Debs., 41½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Steel. 6 p.c. Bds., 104.
Dom. Steel.—Ord., 73½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. G.B., 70½.
West Can. Collieries.—Ord., 50.

Minos.

Casey Cobalt.—7d.

Ming Corp. of Can. 8.3
Mond Nickel Ord. 50.; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref.
16/6; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 92A.

Miscellaneous

Asbestos Co. (p. Can.-Com., 116; Pref., 121); 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 97.
B.C. Breweries—Oillus. Ord., 25/3.
Bols. & Co. Asbestos—Ord., 25/3.
Brit. Controlled—Oillus. Com., 129; 7 p.c. Com. Ptd. Sls., 15/6.
Can. Steamship—5 p.c. Debs., 81; Com., 82; Volts.
Can. Cement—Ord., 113; 7 p.c. Pref., 116.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 113; 6 p.c. Bds., 106.
Can. Can.—5 p.c. Pref., 147.
Can. Loco.—5 p.c. Com., 147.
Can. Western Lumber—5 p.c. Debs., 61; 5 p.c. Cum. Inc. Bds., 11; Com., 1/3; Def. Int. Warr.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 75.
Dom. Cotton Mill—6 p.c. Currency Debs., 121.
Dom. Glass—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 107.
Garrett White—3 p.c. Pref., 107.
Graham Island (B.C.) Oilfids.—5/6.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—19; 6 p.c. Pref., 17.
Int. Superior Paper—6 p.c. G. Bds., 117
Marconi of Can.—10/3.
Montreal Cottons.—5 p.c., 93.
Pennams.—5 p.c. Bds., 113.
Pine Lake—10 p.c. Pref., 154; 6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 118; Com., 150.

—* *

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—The directors have declared a dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter ended September 30, payable, together with a quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Preference stock, October 15 to holders of record October 8.

Standard Bank of Canada.—This bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter, October 31, at 3½ per cent., being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock. It will be payable on and after November 1 to shareholders of record as of October 21.

Dominion Steel Corporation. Dividend No. 35 has been declared at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the preference shares, payable November 1. Coupon No. 35 relating to share warrants will be paid on and after November 1 on presentation at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

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ESTABLISHED 1891.

TORONTO, CAN.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Cancels Account Day, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Ticket Day, Pay Day.
Wed., Oct. 13. Thurs., Oct. 14.
THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has been irregular during the past week, and business has only been moderate, apart from specialties. Prior to the week-end the coal labour trouble was again a restrictive and disturbing influence, and the improvement in this respect has induced a generally better tone at the time of writing. Gilt-edged issues are firmer, assisted by easier monetary conditions, following big October disbursements, and home rails, after some fluctuations, are tending forward in a decided manner. Industrial, as a whole, have moved similarly. Current trade reports are poor, but they are offset for the moment by the increased prospects of a coal labour settlement, which will react beneficially upon industrial conditions generally. Argentine rails have encountered profit-taking after the recent dividends; Mexican rails, however, are spottily better.

In the foreign market, Japanese bonds have ruled strong, in sympathy with the dollar. Mexican loans hold firm, and there has been some marking up of Russians on the increasing internal agitation in Russia against the Bolsheviks. Kaffirs have improved among mines, on expectations of bumper September profit statements. Among Mexican mines Esperanzas have again been spectacular, touching 2½, and marking a big net rise on the week at 2 1/16. At the moment, the shares are unsteady, the latest cable relative to the bonanza ore strike being less sensational. Oils have been irregular with a good undertone.

Among Canadian securities, conditions have not been animated and the tone has been irregular. The gilt-edged issues have not moved much. The Fours hold at 71 and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal bonds are about the same. Our latest exchanges contain interesting data with regard to the methods to be adopted by British Columbia in connection with its forthcoming new domestic loan. Preparations are being made for an intensive campaign on the lines of that utilised in the Dominion in the placing of the last Victory loan.

In the railroad group there has been a spectacular jump of 1½ to 18½ in Canadian Pacifics, on both local and Wall Street buying. Grand Trunks have had few friends, but quotations are about the same. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have further fallen, 1 to 46½.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, are unchanged at 6½, after being lower. The half-yearly figures, just published and dealt with elsewhere, have not been helpful.

Industrials have ruled irregular with a downward tendency predominating. Dominion Steels hold at 72, but Lake Superiors have fallen 1½ to 15. Canada Cements at 74½ are a dollar down, but the Preferred has improved to that extent at 114½. Canadian Cars are unchanged, while the Preferred has fallen 2, to 113½. Shawinigan Water has given way 1 to 134, Spanish River Pulp

Preferred at 157½ is 5 lower. Canadian General Electric are quoted at 12½, ex-dividend.

There has been a rebuff of 1½ to 4½ in Brazil Tractions, and Mexican traction issues register occasional falls of a point.

Canadian silver mines have been quiet, and Mining Corp. of Canada at 48 5/16 is down a few pence.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.

Some trading activity in the early days of the week aroused comment, in view of the stringent money conditions. Interest centred mainly upon the pulp and paper issues, considerable buoyancy being exhibited by most of the prominent issues in this group. National Breweries and Asbestos also showing marked strength. The improvement, however, was not long lived, a reaction occurring on Wednesday, when the volume of business was small, with prices, even in the pulp and paper group, tending downwards. Since then the volume of trading has continued small with price movements irregular. The new Riordon common, in exception to the general weakness, has been noticeably strong, and Atlantic Sugar, after a sharp decline a day or two ago, has again shown strength. Asbestos shares have been steadily firm. Dominion Steel Pref. on Wednesday sold down to 64½, which price represented a drop of 7½ points from the last transaction in these shares last week.

There is some interesting current discussion of Riordon's prospects. It is pointed out that the continually-increasing earnings of the company would seem to indicate earnings equal to 12 per cent. on the new common stock, and it is predicted that this is likely to be placed on a dividend basis before the end of this year. The stock has lately been dealt in at around \$53 per share.

Among closing prices of shares active yesterday Abitibi was 81; Ames-Holden Pref., 62½; Asbestos, 97; Atlantic Sugar, 141, Pref., 135; Brompton, 81; Can. Car Pref., 93; Cement, 62; Can. Steamships Pref., 75; Can. Gen. Electric, 99; Smelters, 25; Dom. Steel, 90; Dom. Canners, 51½; Dom. Steel Corp., 55½; Pref., 63½; Dom. Textile, 133; Lake of the Woods, 158 ex-rights; Laurentide, 115; Nat. Breweries, 65½; Ogilvie Pref.,

Quebec, 111, 22; Rasboute, 211; St. Lawrence, 122; Pref., 120; Steel of Canada, 141; Toronto, 115, 45; Wagonways, 144; Woods, 41; Pref., 83½.

It is unofficially reported that the negotiations between the Quebec, R.C. and certain English interests for the sale of the Montserrat branch have been completed. This may be merely an intelligent anticipation of a development which is expected to occur very soon, but it is considered that the sale of the branch will be beneficial to the company, as relieving it of an unprofitable portion of its system.

The declaration of another dividend of one per cent. by the Hollinger Co. previous October 6, is the sixth of three one per cent. dividends declared by this company this year and will be the third consecutive four-weekly payment of this amount. The company has announced its intention not to resume its former policy of four weekly dividend payments, but to pay dividends as and when the condition of the company finances warrants such action. One, or perhaps two, more dividend declarations by the company are expected this year.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co. are the successful tenderers for an issue of \$3,000,000 6 per cent. 20 year bonds of the Province of Saskatchewan, their bid being 94½. The bonds are payable in Canada only. The Province could have secured some \$64,000 more for its issue by accepting a bid on the basis of the bonds and their interest being payable in the United States and Canada, but at the present rate of exchange this temporary gain would very quickly have been wiped out by the loss incurred in making interest payments, and the provincial authorities therefore considered the Canadian basis preferable in the long run.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Bell Telephone.—The Bell Telephone Company has sold to a syndicate of bankers, headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan, \$25,000,000 25-Year 7 per cent. bonds at 95 per cent., dated from September 30 (says a Reuter's cablegram from New York).

Penmans.—Dividends have been declared of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred stock, payable on November 1 to shareholders of record of October 21, and 2 per cent. on the Common stock, payable on November 15 to shareholders of record of November 5.

Interest Due.—The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, notify that for preparing interest due December 1 on Canada 3½ per Cents., 1909-34, the balances will be struck on the evening of November 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend. Coupons must be left, between ten and two o'clock (Saturdays excepted), three clear days. Coupons falling due November 1 on Canada 4½ per Cents., 1920-25, City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. debentures, City of Westmont 4 per cent. debentures, City of Saskatoon 4½ per cent. debentures, Montreal Street Railway 4½ per cent. debentures, 1922, and Belding Paul and Corticelli Silk 5 per cent. first convertible debentures may be presented, on and after the 18th inst., between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted). To prepare interest warrants due December 1 on St. John and Quebec Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. debenture stock, 1962, the balances will be struck on the evening of November 9, after which date the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

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Reserve Fund and

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1920) over \$200,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The Board of Trade of Duncan, B.C., the centre of a district in which there are many residents who are largely dependent upon British investments, took the opportunity presented by the visit of the Imperial Press Conference party to impress upon the members the grave injustice which is suffered by British residents in the Dominions under the income tax regulations at present enforced by the British Government. In a letter addressed to Canada's representative at the Conference, a committee of the Board of Trade point out that while, prior to 1909, all reliefs dependent upon total income were granted to every individual, wherever resident, by the Finance Act of 1910, those who are not resident in the United Kingdom are excluded from these benefits. Any income derived from the Old Country is subject to the full British tax of 6s. in the £. The hardship is a very real one, for although, under the Dominion Income Tax Act, taxpayers are entitled to deduct from the amount of their Dominion Income Tax the amount paid to Great Britain or any of its self-governing colonies or dependencies for income tax in respect of income derived from sources therein, the residue is subject to other Canadian taxation.

In his Budget speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to adopt and embody in the Finance Bill as soon as possible the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Income Tax to the effect that any relief granted to a British subject resident in the United Kingdom should equally be granted to a British resident abroad. We cordially join with the Duncan Board of Trade in their desire that steps may be taken to grant this relief without further delay.

The present position of the matter constitutes, of course, a very strong inducement for British people who reside in Canada to transfer their capital into Canadian investments, and those who either reside or contemplate residence in British Columbia will be interested in a comparison, which has just been prepared and sent to us by an old reader of *Canada*, of the taxation of unearned incomes in B.C. and in Great Britain respectively. Our correspondent points out that a person living in British Columbia would pay income tax as shown in Column 1, and this includes both Provincial and Dominion income tax. It is shown as "pence per £," so as to compare with the British income tax, which is usually stated in this manner. A person living in England pays income tax as shown in Column 2.

Income.	(1) Income Tax in British Columbia.	(2) Income Tax in England.
	3d. in the £1	2/- in the £ on £500
\$2,500	3d. " "	4/- " " 1,000
5,000	9d. " "	4/8 " " 1,500
7,500	1/6 " "	5/- " " 2,000
10,000	2/1 " "	

The gold mining industry in the Porcupine district is attracting increased attention, not only of investors in Canada, but also in England and the United States. The extent and the permanency in depth of the ore bodies add security to capital which is seldom enjoyed in mining enterprises. From the experience now obtained of the ores in this field a very high percentage of extraction is made possible, and already the results obtained in the Porcupine goldfields eclipse all previous gold mine experiences in Canada. According to a recent announcement, the gold mines of Northern Ontario milled 673,694 tons of ore during the first six months of 1920. This, it is stated, represents an increase of 22 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1919; but even so, it is only two-thirds of what the existing mills could do if working at full capacity.

It is announced that, under its new management, the net earnings of the Dominion Steel Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 1920, amounted to more than the entire net earnings for the year 1919.

The long wait of the holders of the Common shares of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills was, as expected, definitely terminated by the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the stock for the quarter ending September 30, a quarterly dividend of the same amount being also declared on the Preferred stock at the same time. At the annual meeting the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and all the directors were re-elected. The directors intend to take steps to bring the company's production up to 1,000 tons per day.

At the annual meeting of the Laurentide Co., held on September 21, the president set at rest all rumours in regard to the company's timber limit reserves by stating that for a number of years the company has been acquiring parcels of timber lands, and that these would be sufficient to provide pulp-

wood for the next 10 or 12 years without touching the old timber limits. He stated that the company has now a greater supply of wood available than it had ten or fifteen years ago. The president also stated that the installation of the two new machines for making paper, which will begin to operate at the beginning of the year, will mean the addition of 150 tons daily to production, or approximately 50,000 tons per year. Montreal financial comment suggests that this increase of production should be reflected in the company's statement for 1921 by an increase of over \$2,000,000 in revenue.

It is stated that the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. has purchased the M. J. O'Brien pulpwood limit at Des Quinz, Quebec. This is said to be the largest individual tract of timber in the Dominion, covering eleven hundred square miles. It is also understood that the Riordon Company has purchased other timber areas adjoining this big limit.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL.

The statement made in the *Evening Standard* last week by Sir William Beardmore is of considerable significance, and indicates that in one, at any rate, of our essential national industries the resources of the Empire are to be co-ordinated for mutual benefit. The menace of foreign competition is to be met by the utilisation by some of the largest British ironmasters of the enormous iron deposits of Nova Scotia. There, owing to the happy conjunction of iron and coal mines situated on tide water, the raw material of the steel industry can be obtained at a cost much below production to-day in England. For years American capital has had its eyes on these great mineral supplies of Nova Scotia, and it is a credit to Canadians not to have allowed control of the Dominion Steel Corporation and of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company to pass into American hands long ago. Fortunately, the danger has now been permanently averted.

Under the auspices of Col. Grant Morden, M.P., and his associates a great amalgamation has been formed which will ensure the economical working of these two great Nova Scotian companies with allied industries. The fusion of the two steel-producing companies has been long indicated owing to the proximity of their ore and coal bodies, which caused lawsuits and uneconomical working conditions.

Many of the largest British steel works are interested in financing the big amalgamation for the reasons so clearly explained by Sir William Beardmore.

There can be no doubt that the effect of this far-seeing and wise industrial amalgamation will secure great benefits to the British firms who thus ensure their supplies of ore, pig iron and steel, and not only Nova Scotia will benefit from a greatly increased development of its mines, but steel users in Canada will be less dependent on American supplies.

The British Empire Steel Corporation, with an authorised capital of \$500,000,000, will possess the greatest coal and iron mines in the world—a great fleet of shipping, dry docks and shipbuilding plant, all working in conjunction with the leading British steel producers. Thus a market is assured for its utmost production.

THE EMPIRE BANK SCHEME.
Canadians and Mr. Darling's Proposal.

Mr. J. F. Darling's proposals for an Empire bank and on Imperial currency are exciting much interest and discussion throughout Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The general conclusion is that they are based on sound principles, and are calculated to aid production and trade within the Empire. There is practical unanimity of opinion as to the soundness of bills of exchange, drawn against commodities, as a basis for currency.

It is recognised, however, that a par of \$4.86½ is the only practical rate at which the exchange between Canada and London could be stabilised. Therefore, in view of Canada's large imports from the United States, the value of the pound and the Canadian dollar must be considerably closer before Canada could join in the movement. There has been discussion also on the effect of a fixed exchange within the Empire on the rate between Canada and New York. Arbitrage transactions would adjust the latter to the London and New York rate, but might cause more fluctuations than at present. On the other hand, it is thought not improbable that the establishment of what would be an immediate clearing house in London for exchanges of the whole Empire would result in strengthening and steadying the exchange between London and New York, and, therefore, between New York and Canada.

Arrangements have been made for exchange experts and professors of political economy of Toronto University to continue the discussion on what is felt to be a subject of great importance to the Empire. Mr. Darling has had interviews with leading bankers at Montreal and Toronto, and is now at Ottawa.

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Name

Address

Banking and Finance.

Sir Henry Drayton's New Appeal.

When the Canadian Government besought the assistance of the Canadian banks and the bondhouses in their endeavours to check the importation of Canadian securities from Europe, whilst this was promptly forthcoming, it was common gossip in the financial community that such an attempt was beset with many and well-nigh insuperable difficulties. *Canada*, in recording the development, expressed the views then current, and the event shows that the fears then entertained as to the success of this well-meant effort to protect the Canadian war issues were well justified. As to the wisdom or otherwise of the endeavour artificially to stabilise the price of the latter, we are not at present concerned, but it is significant that the prices fixed by the Committee have had to be recently lowered to meet changed conditions. That the attempt to place an embargo on the importation of Canadian securities from Europe has met with very poor success is shown by the request addressed to the banks and bondhouses by Sir Henry Drayton, the Dominion Minister of Finance:—

Owing to the financial conditions arising out of the war and the change in Canada in recent months from a favourable trade balance to an adverse trade balance, the Minister of Finance has requested the Canadian banks to decline to facilitate the importation or carrying of Canadian and other securities which have been held abroad. To that end the Minister is requesting the banks to have purchases of sterling or foreign exchange in amounts of \$1,000 or over, and drawees of drafts received for collection from outside of Canada for the like amounts, certify that the exchange so required or the draft from abroad does not represent the purchase outside of Canada of such securities. . . . Every available dollar now in Canada is required for the business of the country, and particularly to finance the crop movement, and if money is withdrawn in the way referred to the withdrawal will seriously affect and restrict the commercial activities of the country.

London Opinion Discouraging.

In commenting on this effort to tighten the screw on those who have flouted the wishes of the Government, the *Times* says:—

The Canadian banks may be depended on loyally to co-operate with the Dominion Government, though it remains to be seen how far the activities of people who openly or covertly flout the wishes of the Government will prevent the embargo becoming effective. Remembrance of what happened in February fosters doubts, for then the movement of securities went on almost unhindered, the main result of the ban being that those who attempted to enforce it saw business go past them to others less responsible or less scrupulous.

The *Financial News*, whilst recognising that "the whole question is beset with great difficulties, and though the Canadian Government is undoubtedly greatly embarrassed by the continued importation of the securities in which there has been an enormous business during the past two years," is of the opinion that "no artificial remedy for the ill seems possible." We give these two opinions as indicating current views in the London financial community on the latest attempt to control a situation which has been the inevitable outcome of the rise in the value of the dollar, and has hitherto defeated the well-meant efforts of the Canadian Ministry of Finance to provide effective restrictive measures.

Hudson's Bay Company's Half-Yearly Statement.

The half-yearly statement just issued by the Hudson's Bay Company, giving the results of and sales for the six months to September 30, shows some contraction as compared with the corresponding period of last year; and as far as sales of farm land are concerned, the acreage disposed of is down 16,754 acres, and the amount realised was only £402,900 against £462,200 a year ago. But *per contra*, it is reassuring to note that the average price obtained per acre was practically up to that obtained last year. By way of compensation, the amount obtained from sales of town lots is £7,450 higher at £10,000, thus making the decline in combined values £51,850. Satisfaction may also be derived from the increase shown in receipts on capital and interest account for the period under review, those aggregating £236,650, which is £12,450 in advance of the total receipts for the corresponding half-year of 1919. This statement has had a rather chilling effect upon the market for the shares, but as we pointed out last week, those holders who are going for "the long shot" in Hudson's Bays should eventually reap a substantial reward for their patience, and they can afford to ignore transient market movements.

Arbitration Status of Grand Trunk Ordinary.

Whilst we can sympathise with the anxieties of holders of the various Preference issues and the Ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada during the period of uncertainty up to the date of the announcement

of the Committee's award, it is useless endeavouring to claim a position for the Ordinary stock that can never be substantiated. We are constrained to make these remarks *apropos* of the correspondence which we are informed has been passing between the company's solicitors and the legal representatives of the holders of the Ordinary stock as to the status of this security under the terms of the purchase agreement. The argument advanced on behalf of the holder in question seems to claim a position for the Ordinary that it would occupy in the event of liquidation. We understand that the reply of the company's solicitors was, that as the company will not go into liquidation nor its assets be distributed, the relative positions of the Preference and Ordinary stocks remain unchanged. This is, of course, the view generally held in financial circles in London. Were it otherwise, the market prices would, of course, be very different to what they are now. It is, of course, obvious that if the company's assets were to be distributed, the decision would be a simple one, the only point of uncertainty being the amount of the arbitrator's award.

Prospects Under Award Valued at "A Fiver."

We have always warned the holders of the Ordinary stock that they must not expect more than a small proportion of the total amount to be awarded, but that it seems to us impossible in arriving at their decision the arbitrators will ignore the reversionary interests of the holders of the Junior security, who, through no fault of their own, are to be called upon to relinquish the reward of their many years of patience. But that the market does not view with much optimism the chances of the Ordinary stock is shown by the fact that the price of the latter is now under a five-pound note. It is to all intents and purposes futile at this stage of the arbitration to speculate as to whether this price underestimates the reversionary value of the stock, but for the reasons we have already advanced in *Canada*, we consider that the stock at around a "fiver" is one of those gambles which should appeal to those who share our views that the claims of the Ordinary cannot be absolutely ignored by the arbitrators. The task of the latter is not an enviable one. To them is left the difficult task of ascertaining what the annuity is to be, and how it is to be divided amongst the various stocks, which, it should be borne in mind, will, under the terms of the agreement, pass to the Canadian Government. We understand that in reply to the suggestion that the position of the Ordinary stockholders and their claim to fair consideration should be argued before the arbitrators, it has been intimated that there is little doubt that the arbitrators "will be satisfied that proper steps have been taken for submitting arguments to them on behalf of each class of stockholder," and that it is possible "that as regards the question of distribution they will require each class to be represented by a separate counsel." In view of the importance of the issues involved, this is, in our opinion, imperative. The fact remains, however, as is pointed out by a leading financial authority, that the current quotations "suffice to show that the market looks for the distribution, whether it be regarded as capital or as an annuity, to be graded so as to accord as near as may be with the past income and reversionary income rights of the various stocks." And it is significant that the market, which usually discounts events in advance, appraises the prospects of the Ordinary stock in the arbitration at just about "a fiver."

"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

In the September issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* the subject of "Export Shipping and Organisation" is discussed. The fact is emphasised that Canadian exporters are being abundantly provided with the shipping facilities required for the development of overseas markets, while it is pointed out that, on the other hand, no Minister or Government Department has suggested the desirability of exporters organising for mutual benefit in the discussion and disposal of matters of common interest. "Government Aid for Manufacturers' Missions" is among the topical subjects discussed in "Notes of the Month."

In an interview, General Guggisberg, the Governor of the Gold Coast, tells of opportunities for Canadian firms in that market.

The usual features—"The Buyer's Point of View," "Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers," "Export Trade Opportunities," "Business Introductions," "Made in Canada," and Export Shipping Items—contain a vast amount of information useful to Canadian exporters and buyers all over the world.

The *Canadian Export Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, the subscription being 10s. (\$2.50) per annum.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. G. T. (Norwich).—Your nationality is that of a British subject, and gives you the same rights in Canada as if you had been born there.

SHAREHOLDER.—As you have held the share for so long we should not advise you to let them go now, when the company's horizon seems to be clearing. Of course, the position is still speculative, but prospects seem to be at least a good deal better than a year ago.

J. D. (Leeds).—The time when the annual meeting is usually held is now closely approaching. No doubt the question will be raised at the meeting, and no announcement is likely to be made until then. Meanwhile, we can add nothing to the information given in *Canada* a few weeks ago and to which you allude.

FARMER (Stowmarket).—Ontario and Quebec, though now mainly mixed farming Provinces, grow large quantities of wheat, oats and other grains. This season in Ontario 688,300 acres were sown to fall wheat and 338,200 acres to spring wheat, 2,740,730 acres to oats, 554,000 acres to barley; in Quebec 246,000 acres were sown to spring wheat, 2,205,000 acres to oats, and 230,200 to barley.

G. S. B. (Woodbridge).—In July, 1914, the average price for No. 1 Northern wheat was 90 cents per bushel; in August, 1914, \$1 to \$1.10; in September, 1914, \$1.10 to \$1.15; in October, 1914, \$1.10 to \$1.13. In October, 1915, it was 90 c. to \$1.00; in October, 1916, \$1.08 to \$1.76; in October, 1917, \$2.21; in October, 1918, \$2.24; in October, 1919, \$2.15.

SUBSCRIBER.—You are quite right; no payment has yet been made on account of the arrears of dividend. The statement that such a payment had been made did not appear in *Canada*; you must have read it elsewhere. We are informed that the question of payment of arrears has not yet been considered by the directors, and as, owing to general trade conditions and the expansion of the company's interests, large working capital will be needed, any large payment in cash seems to be unlikely for some time to come.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where their paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Barristers, Financial Agents, etc., are generally in Great Britain made use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncrel.")

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, A.C., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchant's Fire Chambers, Toronto, Cables address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Nine Days Ended Sept. 30.

Canadian Northern, \$1,984,200; increase,

\$399,800.

Canadian Pacific, \$6,849,000; increase,

\$886,000.

Grand Trunk, \$527,569; increase \$51,951.

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CONCERTS.

Two first pianoforte recitals are announced at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London, W., next week.

On Monday, at 8.15, Louise Zadea will give a programme drawn from Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, York Bowen, Debussy, Dohnanyi, and Ravel.

On Friday, at 8.15, Hesba Trafford-Taunton will give a concert of pieces by Bach, Schumann, Chopin, Grieg, Jean Mass (first performance), Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, and Liszt.

M. Siloti will make a reappearance at the Wigmore Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3.15 p.m., and will give a pianoforte recital from Schubert-Tsanga, Chopin, Liszt, Bach and other composers.

—* *—

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, who left Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain* last Wednesday, is taking with him a large silver mace to be presented to the American College of Surgeons, which shortly meets in Montreal. It is the gift of the Consulting Surgeons of the British Army, as a memento of the valuable assistance rendered by their American confrères.

The British Government Trade Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Field, is leaving Toronto on October 8, on an official visit to the United Kingdom, to confer with the Department of Overseas Trade in London and with Chambers of Commerce, manufacturers and merchants throughout Britain. He will (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) be away from Canada three months or more.

—* *—

Nova Scotia Steel.—The directors have declared a dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the Common and 2 per cent. on the Preferred stock, payable October 15.

Canadian Northern Railway.—Referring to the trust deed securing the 5 per cent. income charge convertible debenture stock, the directors regret to announce that the earnings of the company for the half-year to June 30 last are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on that stock on November 2 next.

Robert Simpson.—A half-yearly dividend has been announced at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Preference shares, payable at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, E.C.2, or at the option of the holder at the office of the Union Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto, on and after November 1, to holders on the register October 16.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.—The combined results for August of the exploitation of the companies which operate independently in Spain in which the above company is interested, excluding Les Tramways de Barcelona, are gross earnings 2,715,020 pesetas (increase 628,674 pesetas); net earnings, 1,761,904 pesetas (increase 463,834 pesetas).

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 770. October 9, 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a 480-acre farm in Saskatchewan; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles from a C.P.R. station. All under cultivation, fenced and cross-fenced. Buildings consist of a nine-roomed house and ten-stall barn, equipped with electric light and rain-water storage tank; a large permanent granary and six portable granaries; implement shed; workshop; chicken house and garage. An effective wind-break of ten-year-old trees adds considerably to the surroundings. Well water within 50 ft. of barn. Price £16 5s. per acre. £2,500 cash, balance at 7 per cent., or all cash offer would be considered. Option of purchase of complete equipment of horses, machinery, feed, seed, and a new Case tractor and threshing machine.—Apply Box 546, Canada, Craven House, 115, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Magnificent

Scenery. Excellent Hotel Accommodation. On the foot of Mount Arrowsmith midst beautiful mountain scenery. For Sale a unique property within a few minutes of two stations, of bungalow type, consisting of spacious verandah, two bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, panelled dining-room, kitchen fitted for hot and cold water, large attic, etc. The beam panelings are of an exceptional character, formulating a thoroughly dry and well-built house, which stands in about 21 acres of undulating gravel loam ridges. Commanding beautiful views of the mountain, lightly timbered with Cedar and Douglas Fir.

The property is suitable for the production of small fruits of all classes, chicken farming and goat raising. Easily approached by motor roads, fishing and shooting in neighbourhood.—Apply Hampton and Sons, 3, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

"METRO-LAND"

In high and bracing districts, with an unrivalled service of trains to London and the City.

HOUSES

Now Ready for Occupation, or nearing Completion.

Kingsbury Garden Village,

Adjoining Neasden Station. Semi-detached residences, 3 bed, bath, a rec., nice garden, electric light, main drainage. Price £1,250 freehold. £300 down will secure possession.

Chorleywood Cedars Estate,

Rickmansworth and Chorleywood. Detached residences of country house type, on gravel soil, each with $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of garden. To be sold freehold, price £2,350 and upwards, or Residences can be erected to a purchaser's design on selected sites.

Plots suitable for small Houses or Bungalows can be acquired on easy terms at NEASDEN, WENBLEY PARK, FINNER, and RICKMANSWORTH.

Particulars of H. GIBSON, The Metropolitan Railway Country Estates, Ltd., Baker Street Station, London, N.W.1.

Colonial Bank.—The report for the half-year ended June 30, 1920, shows a net profit of £94,970, which with £31,609 brought forward makes £126,579. The directors recommend placing to reserve £25,000, to staff pension fund £10,000, writing off bank premises £10,000, and that a dividend of 5 per cent. less tax, for the half-year be paid, absorbing £45,000, leaving £36,579 to be carried forward.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancom.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland and Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

India.

H. R. Poussette, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgess, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Athenee Palace Hotel, Bucharest. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Vernon McKenzie, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

— * —

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—
A Canadian firm are desirous of obtaining phonograph parts, including motors, tone arms and other metal parts, and also movements for hall clocks with chimes, and invite catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A company in Switzerland are open to purchase spades, saws, axes, pitchforks, and rakes, from Canadian manufacturers, and invite catalogues and prices.

An important London departmental store wish to purchase lacrosse sticks, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm wish to secure the agency of a first-class Canadian flour mill for Greece and the Near East (Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.), in which they have their own houses.

— * —

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Overseas markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking overseas agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Overseas representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence, "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

— * —

In the report of the closing competitions and prize distribution of the Bank of Montreal Swimming Club, which appeared in *Canada* last week, it should have been stated that in the water polo match the "Old Citizens" team, which defeated the Bank of England S.C., included two members of the Bank of Montreal Swimming Club, Messrs. Jackson Dodds and C. S. Kerin.

During the week ended October 2, 1,509 letters were received at the office of the Agent-General for Ontario, 163, Strand, W.C., compared with 1,053 in the previous week. The callers numbered 224, as against 183. Up to date 647 single men, 209 married men, and 459 women and children have been accepted for positions on Ontario farms next spring.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

G.P.O.S.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, October 13.—**Victorian*.
Friday, October 15.—**Coricum*.
Wednesday, October 20.—**Empress of France*.
Friday, October 22.—**Melita*.
Wednesday, October 27.—**Empress of Britain*.

Friday, November 5.—**Minnedon*.
Monday, November 8.—**Victorian*.
*Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, October 3.—**Sicilian*.

London to Montreal via Havre
Tuesday, October 19.—**Scotian*.

Southampton to Montreal.

Friday, October 29.—**Scandinavian*.
Wednesday, November 3.—**Gramplan*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, October 9.—**Carmania*.
Saturday, October 23.—**K. A. Victoria*.

Southampton to New York

Saturday, October 16.—**Mauretania*.
Saturday, October 23.—**Aquitania*.

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Tuesday, October 12.—**Sazonia*.
Wednesday, November 10.—**Coronia*.
Saturday November 20.—**Sazonia*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, October 14.—**Lapland*.
Thursday, October 21.—**Finland*.
Wednesday, October 27.—**Olympic*.

Liverpool to New York

Wednesday, October 20.—**Celtic*.
Wednesday, November 3.—**Baltic*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, October 7.—**Kroonland*.
Thursday, October 14.—**Lapland*.
Thursday, October 21.—**Finland*.
Thursday, October 28.—**Zeeland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, October 14.—**Canada*.
Saturday, October 30.—**Megantic*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 9.—**St. Paul*.
Saturday, October 16.—**Philadelphia*.
Saturday, October 30.—**New York*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal.

Thursday, October 14.—**Manchester Bridge*.

Saturday, October 23.—**Manchester Hero*.
Saturday, October 30.—**Manchester Mariner*.

The direct letter, parcel and newspaper mails from Canada are due by the *Melita* on Monday, and by the *Empress of France* on Thursday next. Letters via New York are due by the *Baltic* and *K. A. Victoria* on Monday, by the *Imperator* on Thursday, and by the *Olympic* on Saturday next.

The sailings for the winter months to St. John or Halifax instead of to Quebec or Montreal will commence with the departure of the C.P.O.S. *Melita* from Liverpool to St. John on Wednesday, November 24, and the *Coricum* from London via Havre on November 24.

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Algoma Eastern.—The accounts to June 30 show net earnings \$247,098, and after meeting interest on bonds and providing for rentals there was a net income of \$11,627, reducing a deficiency of \$282,012 to \$272,355.

London and Canadian Loan and Agency.—The directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter ended September 30 upon the paid-up capital stock, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

Canadian Crockery Wheeler.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred stock for the three months ended September 30 and a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common stock.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PELLEY, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. GIFFIN (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
 Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. OUD SMITH, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 225.

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WADY, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 265.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CREWMAN, L.L.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWING, 36, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Allen, G. A., Calgary—135, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
 Armstrong, Dorothy L. P., Montreal—c/o 29, Regent Street, W.

B.

Banks, Miss Margaret, Montreal—41, St. George's Square, S.W.
 Bartram, V. G., and family, Montreal—1, Tudor Street.
 Bodley, V. R., Toronto—45, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
 Bourne, Roger E., Vancouver—Seymour Court, Beckenham, Kent.
 Brierley, F. E., Toronto—45, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.

Top of St. Martin's Lane. **7/6**
 In the centre of all Theatres.
 One Price. No Extras.

C.

Carter, Mrs. W. D., Toronto—102, Strand.
 Clark, Cpl. A. H. (P.P.C.L.I.), Galt—Imperial Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.
 Cooper, L. T., Brantford—Stafford Street, Birmingham.

D.

Davis, R. G., Montreal—20, Upper Woburn Place.
 Dussault, Emile, Nicolet, P.Q.—24, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

E.

Eisenstadt, S. M., Montreal—c/o Strand Palace Hotel.
 Evans, Harry E., Somenos, B.C.—Oakley Cottage, Hurst Twyford.

Forster, Mrs. M. H. and Miss A. B., Oakville, Ont.—13, The Chirne, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

LONDON

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSES

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